

SAC, NEW YORK (157-1189) (42)

3/4/65

SA JOHN P. HILLEY (45)

EQUAL
INT

Identity of Source:

Description of Info: EQUAL picket line 2/18/65.

Date Received: 2/19/65

Original Location:

b7D

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York: (Inv.) (45)
- 1 - New York: (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION NYC) (43)
- 1 - New York: (100-153735) (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS) (42)
- 1 - New York: (157-1189) (42)

JPH:cmk
(4)

100-153735-1061

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

February 19, 1965

On the evening of February 18, 1965, a picket line, sponsored by EQUAL, to protest the closing of the High School of Commerce, demonstrated in the vicinity of Lincoln Center, New York, N.Y. Approximately 40-50 whites and Negroes, carrying placards and singing songs, took part in the demonstration. No incidents of violence occurred.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 5, 1965

Bufile 100-106670

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - Communist

"The New York Times", Friday, March 5, 1965, Page 29, Column 1, carries an article captioned, "Dr. King Reports Change in South". The article reports that King affirmed in New York, New York, on March 4, 1965, his conviction that more and more responsible people in the Southern states favored and supported the restoration of racial peace on the basis of social justice and equality.

King, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in New York City to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Award for "enhancing the dignity of man". The United Jewish Appeal Women's Division of Greater New York presented the award, the article states,

King, according to the article, received a standing ovation from 4,000 women at the meeting, in the New York Hilton Hotel, after he had completed his acceptance speech. In the speech, he appealed for the abolition of what he called the three universal ills that afflict mankind today - "racial discrimination, poverty and war".

According to the article, it was at a news conference following his acceptance speech, that King referred to the changing attitudes of Southern whites on the question of race relations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-153735-1062

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Martin Luther King, Jr. ~~March 5, 1965~~

King indicated that he believed white resistance to the Civil rights movement had begun to recede, although he stressed, on the other hand, the immense difficulties that remain.

He said that in Alabama he was receiving increased sympathy from white people for the Civil rights cause.

In support of his views that the Civil rights movement has resulted in progress, King said that most of the communities in the deep South had been complying with the Public Accommodations Section of the Civil Rights Act.

King said during the news conference that he would join with the Marchers who will leave Selma, Alabama, next Sunday (March 7, 1965) on a trek to Montgomery, Alabama, to petition Governor George C. Wallace to put an end to discrimination and remove obstacles to the registration of Negro voters in his state.

In conclusion, the article noted that King was scheduled to leave New York on Friday, March 5, 1965, for Washington, D. C., to confer with President Johnson on the proposed new voting-rights legislation.

F B I

DATE: 3/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6880/ps 12/7/97
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION indefinite

Enclosed are six copies of a LHM memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta office; and two for information of Mobile.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529 (CIRM))
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670 (CIRM))
- 2 - Mobile (100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
- 1 - New York

JMK:ats
(12)

1 - Supervisor #42

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JMK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-153735-1063

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 5, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on March 2, 1965, that Stanley Levison and [redacted] were in contact on that date. Their contact, the source said, was in regard to an appointment with Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), while in New York City. [redacted] said he had "set aside Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (March 3, 4, 5, 1965) for King to see "us" (Levison and [redacted]). [redacted] said he would let Levison know more about their plans as soon as he found out.

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On the night of March 3, 1965, the same confidential source advised that [redacted] was in contact with Ossie Davis (noted Negro actor and playwright) on that date. Their contact, the source said, was in regard to King's safety.

Davis said that he desired that President Johnson's attention be called to recent threats on King's life, and urge that he move to protect his life because "we cannot afford to lose him at this juncture". He said "their" request should be dramatically made, pointing out that King was doing a job that the United States Government should be doing; and state that it was mockery to talk about protecting freedom in South Viet Nam, when the "one man who is defending it in Selma, Alabama, is in jeopardy".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-1064

Searched _____
Serialized A
Indexed _____
Filed P

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Davis said that King had suggested that calls be made to the President, the Attorney General and J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to inform them that his life was in jeopardy. [] submitted the following proposals of action for consideration: the submission of an open letter to the President, to the Attorney General and to Mr. Hoover, subscribed to by "opinion makers", whom the President would respect because of their stature in the civil rights field; the submission of a telegram to the Attorney General, subscribed to by about ten nationally prominent people in the civil rights field; and have a group of responsible people request an appointment with the Attorney General, at which time they could voice their fears.

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[] said he was to meet with King on March 4, 1965, at the Americana Hotel, New York City, at which time those proposals would be presented for King's approval.

On March 4, 1965, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [] and Bernard Lee (Assistant to King) were in conference regarding an appointment for [] with King. [] stressed the importance of a meeting with King since he had a lot of things to talk over. Lee told [] to come to King's hotel room 4323, at the Americana Hotel at 1:00 PM, because by that time King should be back from the Hilton Hotel, where he was addressing a meeting of Jewish women.

On March 4, 1965, at 12:40 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Martin Luther King enter the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street, New York City.

On March 4, 1965, at 12:31 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Stanley Levison enter the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street, New York, New York, walk to the house phone and ask for the room of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. After talking on the phone, Levison went on the hotel elevator to the 43rd Floor, then entered room 4323 at 12:36 PM.

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

At 1:25 PM, March 4, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] enter the Americana Hotel and take the elevator that serviced the 43rd floor.

On March 4, 1965, at 3:20 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Ossie Davis enter the Americana Hotel and take the elevator that serviced the 43rd floor. He departed at 3:42PM.

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Special Agents observed Stanley Levison and [redacted] [redacted] leave the Americana Hotel at 3:55 PM; [redacted] was observed leaving at 4:00 PM.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being "to the left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

- 3 -

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED]
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [REDACTED] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 4 -

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Re: Communist Influence ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and

are not known to be members of the Communist Party; however, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the Communist Party.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 3/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re New York teletype of 3/4/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C", in which information reported that OSSIE DAVIS and [redacted] conferred about KING's safety.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum are NY 4099-S* and NY 4092-S*, sources close to [redacted]

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Sources who characterized individuals in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

- 5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(14)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

100-153735-1065

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten Signature]

NY 100-153735

<u>Source</u>	<u>Person Characterized</u>
NY 694-S*	STANLEY LEVISON

[REDACTED]

University LYL in
1954

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[REDACTED]

OSSIE DAVIS

The Agents who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING enter the Americana Hotel, were [REDACTED] JOHN C. SEATON, [REDACTED] JOHN R. HAWKEN, [REDACTED]

The Agents who observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the hotel were JOHN C. SEATON, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SA SEATON observed him enter the hotel room. All of these Agents saw him leave the hotel.

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SAS JOHN R. HAWKEN, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] observed [REDACTED] enter and leave the hotel.

OSSIE DAVIS was observed entering and leaving by SAS JOHN C. SEATON and [REDACTED]

From observation by Special Agents of the New York Office, KING was afforded personal protection by the New York City Police Department when departing and returning to the Americana Hotel. A detail of police, including a uniformed captain, six uniformed patrolmen and at least six plain clothes detectives were observed in the immediate area of KING. Furthermore, several of these officers entered the hotel elevator with KING. It appeared that they actually accompanied him to his room, number 4323.

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

In addition to the above stated reason for the "~~Secret~~" classification, NY 694-S* furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, which requires that the classification be used.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

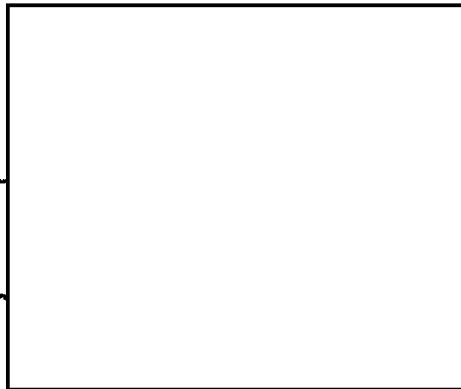
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
March 8, 1965

BU 100-442529
BU 157-6-34

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department, advised on March 3, 1965,
that the following individuals were arrested by Bureau of
Attendance Officers on March 2, 1965, under State Education
Law for Abetting Truancy Among Minors. They were arrested
as leaders of a demonstration by boycotting students
conducted at headquarters of the Board of Education, 110
Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on the morning of
March 2, 1965:



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0 *Incl. p. 1, 2*

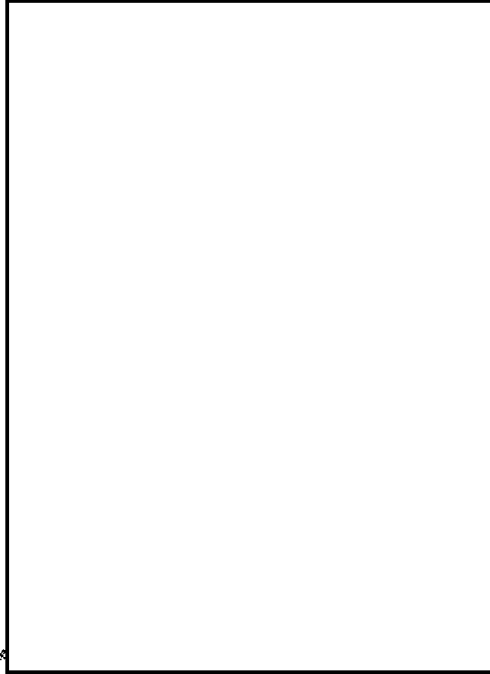
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Searched *100-153735-1066*
Serialized
Indexed
[Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965



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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on March 2, 1965:

With relation to the current school boycott being conducted by Milton Galamison and his group, the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools (CWGIS), the Communist Party locally did not at first want to support the boycott because there was no unity among the various civil rights groups with reference to this endeavor. However, since Milton Galamison has gone ahead and is conducting the boycott, the position of the Communist Party is that they have to support it.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965

The following two Communist Party members have performed various services on a voluntary basis, such as clerical work or picketing in behalf of the CWCIS:

[redacted] -- member of the 6th Assembly District Group, Kings County, New York Communist Party.

[redacted] -- member of the Brownsville Group, Kings County, New York Communist Party.

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Further, according to the same confidential source, [redacted] is a member of the New York District Communist Party Committee, and [redacted] is a member of the New York District Communist Party Board.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44259)
(157-6-34)

3/8/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

CIRM;
Proposed Boycott of NYC Schools By
City-Wide Committee for Integrated
Schools, March, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY airtel to Bureau, dated 3/4/65.

Enclosed for Bureau are ten copies of a letter-
head memorandum in above case. Detective [redacted]
furnished information herein to SA [redacted] Confidential
source utilized in attached letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~
since unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by
[redacted] might impair his future effectiveness, and such
impairment could have an adverse effect on the national
defense interest. With the exception of [redacted]
NYO indices reflect no pertinent subversive information
identifiable with other individuals listed.

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*cc sent to
G. Z. NYL
3/9/65*

- 3-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-95727) [redacted] (47)
- 1-New York (100-67670) [redacted]
- 1-New York
- 1-New York

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VJA:ebp
(8)

100-153735-1067

Searched _____
 Serialized o
 Indexed o
 Filed _____

VJA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/1/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

PERSONAL ATTENTION:
SAC RONEY

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurlet 2/17/65 which requested authority to interview eight named individuals, formerly associated with the Communist Party Bath Beach Club (CPBBC) for information concerning the possible membership in the Communist Party (CP) on the part of Harry Wachtel.

Relet set out the verbatim contents of two letters contained in your file concerning [redacted] housewife, 100-57362. One of these letters is dated 1/3/44 and is probably from Harry Wachtel to [redacted]. The other letter, post-marked 12/16/43, is apparently from [redacted] to his wife, [redacted]. The Bureau considers the contents of these letters incriminating relative to Harry Wachtel, particularly if it can be positively established that Harry Wachtel wrote letter number one.

You are, therefore, instructed to immediately submit to the Bureau, Attention FBI Laboratory, the pertinent correspondence as well as all available samples of known handwriting of the individuals involved. Particularly note the period of time when your communications originated and obtain samples of that period. In event known specimens not available, immediately initiate appropriate investigation to obtain same.

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The following concerns your request for authority for interviews. Interviews with [redacted] should be held in abeyance until after the handwriting examinations have been made so that information developed from the examinations may be utilized, if appropriate, in those interviews. It will be necessary to request specific authority for these two interviews at such time as you deem appropriate.

Of the remaining six individuals, it is noted that the current residence and employment of [redacted] is unknown; the same is applicable for [redacted]. Information as to the residences and employment of these individuals should, of course, be immediately obtained.

100-153735-1068
SEARCHED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials]
42 MAR 3 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
[initials]
100-442529-35
[initials]

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Letter to SAC, New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

Relet stated that it was desired that all individuals except [redacted] (housewife) and [redacted] (employed by attorneys) be interviewed at places of employment as it was "felt interviews with these people would be more successful if contacted and interviewed at their places of employment." More specific information will be necessary in order for the Bureau to concur with your belief and in the absence thereof, the interviews are authorized only away from work. Under the conditions set forth above, interviews with all but the [redacted] are hereby authorized with the proviso that the current employments which are to be determined concerning some of the individuals are not of a nature which will necessitate further Bureau consideration.

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In conducting the interviews it should be recognized that information could conceivably get back to Harry Wachtel indicating a current Bureau interest in the CPBBC. This could conceivably lead to an effort to unjustifiably criticize or embarrass the Bureau. Therefore, all possible steps should be taken to preclude such an eventuality. Among things to consider should be that of avoiding any direct attention toward Wachtel during the interviews. If questions are asked relative to Wachtel, his name should be included among many others. Similarly, if photographs of Wachtel are displayed, they should be included among many others. These suggestions are not considered all inclusive. The Bureau will expect that sound, mature judgment is exercised in these interviews.

Action instructed in this communication should be given prompt attention and the Bureau kept advised of all pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

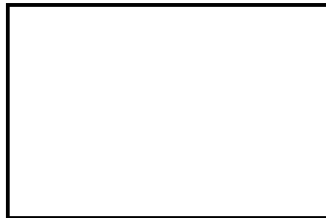
FROM : SUPV. (42)

SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 3/8/65

Re Bureau letter to New York, 3/1/65, a copy of which is attached.

In accordance with Bureau instructions contained in referenced letter, the Bureau has given authority with certain reservations to interview the following individuals in regard to HARRY WACHTEL and his possible membership in the CPUSA:



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A request for Bureau authority has also been made to interview , but this authority has not yet been received.

With respect to the individuals mentioned above, it will be necessary, prior to interview, to obtain information as to current residence and employment. Note restrictions in referenced letter in this regard.

Thumbnail sketches of those people to be interviewed follows:

- 1 - NY 100-60676
- 1 - NY 100-93585
- 1 - NY 100-57362
- 1 - NY 100-61516
- 1 - NY 100-50912
- 1 - NY 100-61600
- 1 - NY 100-148289 (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 1 - NY 100-58563
- 1 - NY 100-129460
- ① - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)

100-153735-1069

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

JJK:gmd
(10)

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

As of 3/5/44, [redacted] was allegedly [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In 1947, her name was on a list believed to be a list of Educational and Literature Directors of the CP. [redacted] was interviewed on 2/7/57, and insisted that she knew nothing about Communism or Communists. She resides at [redacted] Street, Brooklyn, New York, and is employed as a housewife. Her husband is also known as [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] was reportedly associated with the "Bath Beach Club" as its [redacted] In March, 1944, [redacted] was listed as a delegate to the Special New York State Convention of the CPA. She was interviewed on 6/21/57, and refused to cooperate. She resides at [redacted] Road, New City, and is employed as a clerk-typist at Mayer, Zeck, and Mayer, Attorneys, 100 Orange Avenue, Suffern, New York.

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[redacted]

[redacted] subscribed to "The Worker" in 1950. He resides at [redacted] Road, New City, New York. His present employment is not known.

[redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the CP from 1934-1947, and had served as [redacted] of the Bath Beach Section of the CP in Brooklyn, New York, for two or three years and had recruited individuals into the CP. [redacted] was reportedly a CP member in 1951. He was interviewed on 9/9/54, at which time he admitted CP membership in the Bath Beach Club, and an attempt was made to interview him on 10/10/61, at which time he refused to be interviewed. [redacted] resides at [redacted] Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and is employed as a bookkeeper by the Department of Finance of New York City.

NY 100-153735

[redacted]
[redacted] was the [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in April, 1944. He reportedly was a CP organizer in 1942. [redacted] was [redacted] New York State CP [redacted] in 1956, and attended CPUSA National Convention in New York City, in February, 1957. He was interviewed 2/11/59, 10/21/59, and 2/7/61, and was uncooperative. He resides at [redacted] Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and is employed as a draftsman by Martin P. Zacharius and Associates Consulting Engineers, 99 Madison Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]
[redacted] was reportedly in Greenwich Village area CP in 1952-1953. In March, 1944, it was determined that [redacted] age 36, had been elected [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of Brooklyn, having been a member of the CP for twelve years. [redacted] has not been interviewed. In 1958, [redacted] a store at 7 East Eighth Street, New York City, and a newsstand at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, and he and his wife, [redacted] resided at [redacted] Street, New York City. [redacted]'s wife was reported to be a member of the CP in the Greenwich area in 1952-1953.

[redacted]
In January, 1944, [redacted] admitted that she was the [redacted] of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. She and her husband, [redacted] were interviewed in Washington, D.C., on 11/8/51, at which time they had never been members of the CP in the Washington area, but she declined to state if she had been a member in the New York area. She was a member of the CP in the Washington, D.C. area in 1946. She and her husband were again interviewed on 9/27/56, but declined to furnish any information. In September, 1956, she was residing at 3022 Neptune Avenue, Brooklyn, and was employed as [redacted] of a Barricini Candy Store.

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

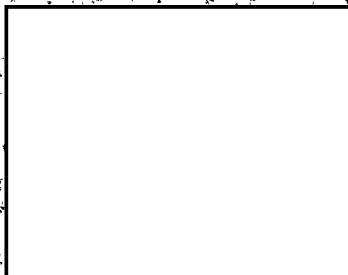
It was reported in May, 1945, that [REDACTED] transferred into the City Club of the CP in Washington, D.C., as [REDACTED] from the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In September, 1956, [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and was employed as a realtor with Jennings and Nicholas Realty Company, 1707 Avenue M, Brooklyn, New York. He was interviewed on 9/27/56, and was uncooperative.

In regard to HARRY WACHTEL, his name, in 1944, was found on a list of names, significance not known, at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP. During this same period, WACHTEL's [REDACTED] who is also known as [REDACTED] Wachtel, was an official in the Bath Beach Club of the CP. It is felt that the possibility exists that WACHTEL himself was a member of the Bath Beach Club of the CP during this same time. The interviews should be conducted in an effort to elicit information along these lines.

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In conducting these interviews, you should be guided by instructions in referenced letter.

The following are individuals who at one time were connected with the Kings County CP and whose names might be mentioned during the interviews:



Interviews should be completed by 4/1/65.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 8, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau files 100-442529
100-434819.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

A confidential source recently made available information reflecting that in February, 1965, [redacted] as [redacted] of "Freedomways" magazine, contacted the following individuals requesting that each one write an article in the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" about his impressions of Africa and its people, his thoughts on the African Freedom Movements, and whether they compare with the civil rights struggle in the United States:

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[redacted]
Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC),
[redacted] Street; Southwest,
Atlanta, Georgia

[redacted]
Jackson, Mississippi

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-153735-1070

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

[] stated that for the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways", they would like to publish several short articles by members of the SNCC, who visited Africa during the past summer which articles would be published under the general title, "American Freedom Fighters in Africa".

[] also noted that the Spring, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" is now being prepared by [] and will be devoted to the theme, "Mississippi: Opening Up 'The Closed Society'".

The source also made available information reflecting that in February, 1965, [] contacted [] College of Arts and Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and [] Post Office Box [] Albany, Georgia, requesting that they furnish articles to be printed in the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways". [] suggested that []'s article concern the second phase of the Tuskegee story and that []'s article concern the second phase of the Albany story.

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A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of "Freedomways", is contained in the Appendix Pages.

[]

On August 14, 1964, a confidential source made available information reflecting that [] of "Freedomways" was an [] of the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS).

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the Appendix Pages.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

[REDACTED]

A confidential source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period [REDACTED] who also is known as [REDACTED] was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America as being a member of its National Committee.

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- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

1.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 8, 1965

Title Communist Influence in Racial
Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated
and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor con-
clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, NEW YORK

3/1/55

SA JOHN F. MALLEY

(4)

FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION
RM

Identity of Source

[Redacted]

Description of info

Federation for Independent Political Action street rally, 2/25/55.

Date Received

2/25/55

Original Located

[Redacted]

Information contained herein was transmitted to the Bureau by NY airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 2/25/55.

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Regarding [Redacted] (LNU) mentioned herein, [Redacted] has advised this individual is identical with [Redacted] 100-130322.

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York [Redacted] (INV.) ([Redacted]) (45)
- 1 - New York 157-892 { RACIAL SITUATION, NYC } (43)
- 1 - New York 100-91911 { JESSE G. Y } (46)
- 1 - New York 100-13451 { [Redacted] } ()
- 1 - New York 100-143554 { [Redacted] } ()
- 1 - New York 100-130322 { [Redacted] } ()
- 1 - New York 100-133735 { COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS } (42)
- 1 - New York 157-1380 (42)

JFM:poc
(-)

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

Mar 1, 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

[Signature]

February 25, 1955

On the evening of February 25, 1955, a street rally in Tribute to MALCOLM X, sponsored by the Federation for Independent Political Action, was held at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y. Approximately 200 people were in attendance.

JESSE GRAY was the main speaker and said that the death of MALCOLM X should be placed on white power structure and outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him down.

[redacted] spoke in the same manner as JESSE GRAY and added that all stores on 125th Street should close on February 26 and 27, 1955, in respect to MALCOLM X, with the exception of drug stores, which could reopen at noon on February 27th. [redacted] called for a boycott of the stores which did not comply with this request.

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[redacted] of the Harlem Unemployment Center, stated that foreign aid is good but that those at home should not be forgotten by the Federal Government. He spoke of building a hall in Harlem as a memorial to MALCOLM X.

A female speaker named [redacted] (LNU) also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at FIPA headquarters, 139 West 125th Street, New York, N.Y.

The rally was orderly, and there were no disturbances or arrests.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/8/65
(100-434819)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144189) (P*)
(100-153735) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES,
INCORPORATED
IS - C

(OO: New York)

On 2/14/65, NY 3246-S* made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City. Included were letters dated 2/9/65, addressed to [redacted] of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), [redacted] in Jackson, Mississippi, and [redacted] of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, requesting articles from them for the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" magazine. Also included was a letter of 2/5/65, addressed to [redacted] in Albany, Georgia, requesting an article from him for the Summer, 1965 issue. These letters were all issued by [redacted] and they made note of the fact that the Spring, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" which is being prepared by [redacted] will be devoted to Mississippi.

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- 2-Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
- 3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1-100-6197) (Freedomways Associates, Incorporated)
 - (1-100-6488) (SNCC)
- 2-Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2-Mobile (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1-New York (97-2204) [redacted] (42)
- 1-New York (100-9133) [redacted] (42)
- ①-New York (100-153735)
- 1-New York

JFO:bak
(13)

100-153735-1071

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

NY 100-144189
100-153735

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies each of a letterhead memorandum and an evaluation memorandum containing information set forth in the above letters.

The photographs mentioned above are being sent as enclosures with this letterhead memorandum to the pertinent offices.

The source used in the characterization of [redacted] is NY 4535-S* and the source used in the characterization of [redacted] is NY 694-S*.

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 9, 1965

Bureau 100-442529
157-6-34

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

On March 8, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs plan to hold a demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on March 8, 1965.

On March 8, 1965, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), advised that [redacted] notified the NYCPD on March 8, 1965, that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) were to sponsor a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on March 8, 1965, between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM. The purpose of this picket was to demonstrate support for the school boycott which is currently spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools under the direction of Reverend Milton A. Galamison.

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A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto as an appendix. All sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Searched

100-153735-1072

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

Phyllis Kalb

On July 8, 1964, and August 3, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended Communist Party (CP) meetings held in her parents' home in Richmond, Virginia, on June 30, 1964, and August 2, 1964. At these meetings, [redacted] gave reports on the DCA Founding Convention held in San Francisco during June, 1964.

On March 8, 1965, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a picket demonstration of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. The picketing, participated in by 17 to 20 youths, commenced at 4:15 PM and lasted until 5:10 PM, at which time the demonstrators dispersed. The demonstrators chanted, "Jim Crow must go" and "Segregation must go", and carried signs urging integration in education in the New York City school system. Groups represented in this demonstration were Flatbush Youth for Human Rights, Bensonhurst Youth for Human Rights, Student Committee against Social Injustice, Student Committee for Integrated Schools and the DCA. [redacted] and [redacted] acted as spokesmen for the demonstrators.

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[redacted]

On November 13, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the City Executive Council of the New York City W.E.B. DuBois Clubs held in Brooklyn, New York, November 8, 1964.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

1.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

- 3 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

2.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

[redacted] President
- Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

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A fourth source has advised that [redacted] [redacted] for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

- 4 -

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Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NEW YORK CITY
SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, MARCH, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 3/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum, in the above captioned cases.

Confidential sources in attached letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

First confidential source
Second confidential source
Third confidential source



b7D

Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, contacted 3/8/65,
by SA [redacted].

- 5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34) (PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS)
(1 - 100-441164) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-52664) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)
(Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-151987) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153882) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (100-152917) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (157-1344) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

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JRH:gmd
(12)

Approved: [signature] Sent: _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
MAR 10 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
100-153735-1073

[signature]

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1344

The demonstration at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
New York, was observed by SAS [REDACTED]
JOHN R. HAWKEN and [REDACTED]

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Attached letterhead memorandum is classified
"~~Confidential~~" in order to protect the identities of the
above three confidential sources. Unauthorized disclosure
of information attributed to these sources might impair
their future effectiveness and such impairment could have
an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the
country.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 9, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
44-12831

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination - Civil Rights

On March 3, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information revealing that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) would attend a meeting of the Research Committee of the SCLC in New York City on March 5, 1965. The meeting, according to the source, would be held at the offices of Harry Wachtel, a New York attorney, at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. The meeting, the source said, would commence at 12:30 p.m.

On March 5, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Martin Luther King, Bernard Lee (Personal Assistant to King), [redacted] SCLC) enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, at 12:20 p.m. The same individuals were observed departing that address at 2:40 p.m. on the same date.

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~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-1074

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 6, 1965, that [] and Martin Luther King were in conference on that date. It was during that conference that King told of his meeting with President Johnson on Friday, March 5, 1965, at the White House. According to King, he told the President of the problems they face over voting rights. The President, King said, listened a great deal, and also did a lot of talking.

[] inquired of King if he had considered the statement to be prepared in connection with his (King's) participation in the "march" (alluding to the Civil Rights March from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday 7, 1965). King replied that Bayard (Rustin) would prepare it.

According to King, an aid to Governor Wallace of Alabama, had said the march would not be permitted. King said that in view of that statement, [] of the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP), had been consulted, and was preparing to go into court if they were prohibited from marching. King was of the opinion that they would be stopped, the source stated.

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On March 6, 1965, the same source, furnished information which indicated that [] contacted [] on that date. [] said that he wanted to make certain that [] had received a copy of the memorandum which is going out from either Bayard (Rustin) or Harry (Wachtel). In response to this [] said he had not received it. [] said he would get it to [] in order that it would be presented to Martin (Martin Luther King, Jr.) for his approval.

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[] mentioned to [] that Harry and Bayard really did not understand "our" role in the leadership conference and [] indicated that he was inclined to agree with this. In connection with this, [] said that he took them to task, and he said there is a great deal of education, which has to be done. [] said that he was very upset with trends that he sees, primarily in attitude and approach on the part of Harry and Bayard, and [] said that he told them so.

[] stated that with respect to the initial proposal memorandum which was to be sent out in answer to the memorandum by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), it was the most divisive thing that he [] could think of to be done. [] remarked that what they all agreed on was the wording which removed all of the objectionable qualities so that any additional memorandum or document which comes from Martin comes as a constructive thing and not as a argumentative rebuttal trying to "scuttle" SNCC.

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[] stated that another thing about which he wanted to talk to [] and would like to have [] discuss it with King was that there probably had occurred many things that [] was not aware of; and continuing, [] said that the net result was that Harry and Bayard do not accord to [] and [] of the Washington Bureau of SNCC) an appreciation for the judgments that can be made in connection with the role of Martin and the SNCC and the Leadership Conference. [] indicated that he agreed with this. [] stated that more particularly was the expressed feeling that the representation to the SNCC as far as [] was concerned was not adequate in the Leadership Conference. [] mentioned that he thought "he" [] needed help. [] remarked that was something else and that they could always supplement our people inasmuch as no one is considered an expert on a thousand things, but he said that the point that he was raising was the failure to appreciate the role of key persons in the SNCC structure. [] replied that [] was really mad about this, and [] said he could see that. [] said that after Martin, [] and [] had left (the Research Committee meeting on March 5, 1965), [] said that he had to pull rank on his experience and other than Bayard and Cleve (Cleveland Robinson,

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Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO), he, [redacted], knew the people of the SNCC better than anyone else and had worked with them for the longest period of time. [redacted] said that they should not be misled because [redacted] was small in stature and quiet, because he stated that he [redacted] is a powerful person. [redacted] mentioned that he had seen [redacted] operate, and he said that they should supplement and strengthen him and not say that he had to be discarded.

[redacted] stated that he had avoided making a statement on this publicly but that he would go at the first chance out to Harry's home and talk with him because [redacted] who is also known as [redacted] can keep him straighter than anyone. [redacted] stated that he thought it should be discussed privately but that what is really needed is to have a full frank discussion of this question.

[redacted] stated that there was a period when he could not attend the meetings and that apparently a lot of things happened in which Bayard and Harry assumed the attitude that they knew everything and that everyone should do as they say. [redacted] said this was not how to develop leadership inasmuch as everyone makes mistakes. [redacted] said that they did not know what to do about this, and he stated that right now they were caught up trying to deal with Governor Wallace (Governor George Wallace of Alabama) and that one hates to protect his own flanks against his own. [redacted] said that something would be worked out.

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[redacted] stated that he, Martin and [redacted] agreed that SNCC used language which was too strong, but he indicated that it should remain as it is. He stated that the people in the Leadership Conference know that this is not the attitude of Martin and [redacted] and in view of this they did not need to correct it. [redacted] stated that it was better for "us" to be in the middle and [redacted] interjected between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League and SNCC. [redacted] agreed with this.

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[] told [] that he would be in touch with Bayard and Harry about the statement with respect to the limited participation of Martin and [] explained that they had agreed that there should be some statement concerning Martin's limited participation in the march (the march on March 7, 1965 from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama to protest for civil rights). [] said that it appeared as though the march would be stopped and that they would go into court. He said that [] ([] of the NAACP, Legal Defense Fund) was set to go into court on Monday (March 8, 1965). [] said that they would probably just march out tomorrow (March 7, 1965) and then turn around and come back. He stated that they really only have another week to deal with everything.

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On Sunday morning, March 7, 1965, the same confidential source furnished information which indicated that [] sent day letters to the President of the United States and to the Attorney General of the United States on that date. The text of the letters as furnished by the source were as follows:

"Report Statement of Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, instructing Colonel Al Lingo of Alabama State Police 'to take whatever steps are necessary' to prevent planned peaceful march of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to petition for redress of grievances of Negro citizens of Alabama, against discriminatory barriers to exercise-----of elective franchise is open invitation for commission of acts of violence against person of Dr. King.

"Callous racism of Governor Wallace and Colonel Lingo and their direct and indirect support of brutal acts of repression against Negro matters of public record acts of brutality committed by Colonel Lingo and state troopers in May 11-13, 1963, in Birmingham, Alabama, in an effort to destroy bi-racial accord reached in that city must not be forgotten. Acquiescence of Colonel Lingo and Governor Wallace to numerous unsolved bombings Negro churches, homes, murder of Birmingham girls at Sunday School September, 1964, and other acts of violence against Negro citizens fill many shameful, bloody pages in the history of our country. Serious injury or murder of Martin Luther King, Jr. would

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irreparably destroy confidence millions of Negro citizens from Harlem to Mississippi in efficacy of non-violence as means to achieve full equality within context of our constitutional system of Government. Respectfully urge you dispatch federal marshals to location of proposed march in Alabama, by Dr. King and associates to insure maximum protection for Dr. King and persons participating in march. Signed [redacted]
[redacted] Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr."

On the night of Sunday, March 7, 1965, the same source advised that a conference between [redacted] Martin Luther King, [redacted], Ralph Abernathy (Secretary-Treasurer of the SCLC, and [redacted] of the SCLC) took place that night. The purpose of the conference, according to the source, was to consider what course of action they should pursue in Alabama in view of the violence that took place earlier that day in Selma, Alabama, when Negroes started their march to the state capital in Montgomery. b6 b7c

According to the source of the information, there was much discussion and argument on what type of action King should take. Finally King decided on two points: That efforts must be made to get many people to go to Alabama on Tuesday to join them in their march; and that Washington should be flooded with telegrams protesting the evils of Alabama. King remarked that groups throughout the nation must be contacted to insure that their next attempt to march will have the support of the entire country.

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~~SECRET~~

Among the tactics agreed upon by the group was the issuance of a statement to the press, and in that regard, heard a statement which had been prepared by one [redacted] (phonetic) which he had distributed to the clergy of the nation. After hearing the statement, King agreed that it should be distributed to the press of the nation. b6 b7C

On Monday, March 8, 1965, "The New York Times", page 20, column 1 carried an article captioned "Dr. King Announces Plan for New Walk and Assails Attack. In the article King is reported to have announced plans last night (March 7, 1965) to begin another march Tuesday (March 9, 1965) from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and to seek a court order barring Alabama from interfering.

King, the article said, was calling on "religious leaders from all over the nation to join us on Tuesday in our peaceful, non-violent march for freedom".

The article reports that King said: I am shocked at the terrible reign of terror that took place in Alabama, today. Negro citizens engaged in a peaceful and orderly march to protest racial injustice were beaten, brutalized and harassed by state troopers; and Alabama revealed its law enforcement agents have no respect for democracy nor the rights of its Negro citizens".

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] is the [redacted]
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted] is the [redacted]
[redacted] of the Gandhi Society for Human
Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York,
New York. He resides at [redacted]
Drive, [redacted] Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, furnished
information in December, 1949, that [redacted]
[redacted] Street, New York, New
York, was on a list of individuals carried
as active members of the National Lawyers
Guild.

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A characterization of the National Lawyers
Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source,
who has furnished reliable information in the
past, furnished information which revealed
that the name [redacted] was on a list of
names, significance not known, which was
maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings
County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court
Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding [redacted]
it is noted that the same confidential source
furnished information on March 5, 1944, which
revealed that her name and address were on a
list of names of newly elected officers of the
Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human
Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an
adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther
King, Jr., is the president, and serves to
raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

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~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

111
~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY 100-153735)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION - CR
(Bufile 44-12831)
(NY 44-1208)

ReNYtel of 3/6/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.; IS-C", concerning conversation of [redacted] and KING about KING's meeting with President JOHNSON on 3/5/65; NY telephone call to Bureau on 3/7/65, reporting letters submitted by [redacted] to President and Attorney General relative to the Selma, Ala., voting drive.

- 5- Bureau (Encls.7) (RM)
 - 1- (100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.)
- 2- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.) (Encls.2)(RM)
 - 1- (100-6670) (CIRM)
- 2- Mobile (100-) (CIRM) (Encls.2) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1- (44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.)
- 1- New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
- 1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
- 1- New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
- 1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1- New York
- 1- New York

b6
b7c

JMK:vtc
(11)

70-153735-1075

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Approved: [Signature] Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; copies are submitted to Atlanta and Mobile.

The sources of the information in the LHM and the order of their appearance are AT 1380-S* and NY 4099-S*.

Sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source

Person Characterized

[redacted]
Columbia University LYL
in 1954

[redacted]

1. Anonymous source of WFO,
set forth in report of SA
[redacted] 2/19/50, at
WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C."
2. NY 1190-S*

HARRY WACHTEL

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 2359-S* and
NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

[redacted]

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

[redacted] mentioned in the LHM is unknown to
the NYO.

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

The agents who observed the activities at 575 Madison Avenue, NYC, on 3/5/65, were JOHN C. SEATON, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b6 b7C

The LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from AT 1380-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof in Atlanta and New York, and it is for this reason that this classification is used.

F B I

Date: March 9, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

[Handwritten initials and markings]

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 3/5/65, copies to Atlanta, which forwarded a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of the same date. Page five of the LHM contains a characterization of Ossie Davis which reports that a confidential source advised on 4/12/62 that Davis and [redacted] are not known to be members of the Communist Party (CP).

b6
b7c

The most recent report from your office concerning Davis, that of SA James E. Gordon dated 5/27/64, reported information on page two that during the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that Davis was then a CP member.

By return airtel, furnish the Bureau and Atlanta an amended page five for the referenced LHM. Expedite as dissemination being held in abeyance.

100-153735-1076

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

3/10/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/24/65.

[redacted] is an established and reliable source who is in a position to furnish information concerning accounts at the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company. This source, [redacted] is in a position to identify the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company at which the Gandhi Society For Human Rights has its account; however, after this information is obtained, it will be necessary to determine if there is an established and reliable source at that particular branch. b7D

Bureau permission is requested to have [redacted] contacted in order to locate the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company which handles the account of the Gandhi Society. After this preliminary investigation has been conducted, NY will advise the Bureau if there is an established source at the branch in question and will make further recommendations.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
- ① - New York

JCS: ego
(4)

Jones

100-153735-1077

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____

JCS

3/10/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-C-34) (100-442329)
(ATTN: MECHANICAL SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-392) (100-153735)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC TO
FBI, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are two each of Royal-X Pan
Recording High Speed Film (SP 430). Also enclosed are three
each of Tri-X Reversal Movie Film.

The Mechanical Section is requested to develop
this film.

As regards the Royal-X Pan Recording, this film
was shot after 6:00 PM, EST, and it is requested that positive
copies of this film be returned to the New York Office.

- 5 - Bureau (157-C-34) (Encls. 5) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-442329) (CIRM)
 - (1 - Mechanical Section)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-392) (42)

JJK:gd
(3)

100-153735-1078

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1965	FBI - NEW YORK

F B I

Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) AND SACS ATLANTA AND MOBILE

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM; IS-C.

ON MARCH EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO - S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO MARTIN LUTHER KING) REMARKED THAT HE WAS GOING TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, AND WOULD ARRIVE THERE AT EIGHT TWENTY SIX AM CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, MARCH NINE, SIXTY FIVE. ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, [REDACTED] WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH TEN, SIXTY FIVE.

b6
b7c

ON NIGHT OF MARCH EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO - S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT BAYARD RUSTIN AND HARRY (WACHTEL) WERE IN CONFERENCE ABOUT THE SELMA, ALABAMA, MARCH. RUSTIN SAID, AFTER TALKING TO ROY WILKINS AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH "WE" FELT AS [REDACTED] OF LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND, NAACP) THAT KING SHOULD CALL

1-Supervisor #42
NY 100-153735
JMK:rmv R [initials]
(2)

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

100-153735-1079

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1209 M Per [Signature]

[Handwritten initials]

F B I

Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NY 100-153735

OFF MARCH. RUSTIN SAID KING HAD TO SEE HIMSELF AS A NATIONAL LEADER AND LOOK AT OVERALL PICTURE AS WELL AS THE SELMA PICTURE.

KING, ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, WAS LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT. RUSTIN SAID JUDGE JOHNSON (FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE) WAS NOT PREPARED TO HEAR THE CASE UNLESS KING WAS PREPARED TO CALL OFF DEMONSTRATIONS.

WACHTEL INDICATED THAT A VICTORY COULD BE WON BY KING FORCES, AND RUSTIN REMARKED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL INDICATED TO HIM THAT KING COULD NOT LOSE.

RUSTIN ADVISED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO CONTACT KING AND EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS IN THE MATTER.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

3/11/69

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: GIRM
IS-C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

3/3/77

ReBu airtel of 3/9/69, requesting corrected page 3 of NY letterhead memorandum dated 3/5/65.

Enclosed are seven copies of corrected characterization of OSSIE DAVIS. NY 624-3* is the source who furnished the characterization. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Atlanta is requested to insert new page 5 in its copies.

NY copies have been changed.

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6080 r/w 4/21/77
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION Indefinite~~

100-153735-1080

- 5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
 - (1-100-438794) (CORNELL SOLC)
 - (1-100-100670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2-Atlanta (100-3580) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - (1-100-6670) (GIRM)
- 1-NY (100-153735)
 - JMK:mav
 - (9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R

AK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 11, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 157-6-34

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-
Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of
Investigation, New York Office, March 9,
1965, Racial Matters

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion (FBI) observed the following "freedom march" and
demonstration held March 9, 1965, sponsored by Student
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The marchers
assembled simultaneously at two assembly points in Manhattan,
at 3:30 p.m. on March 9, 1965, and converged on FBI, New
York Office headquarters, 69th Street and 3rd Avenue,
New York City, where a picketing demonstration was con-
ducted from 5:00 p.m. until 7:15 p.m.

Handbills distributed widely at both assembly
points, namely Bryant Park, mid-Manhattan, and 125th
Street, Harlem, announced "we march for the black
people of Selma to demand direct federal action now to
protect lives of the Negroes of Alabama, and their
right to march in peaceful assembly; to demand the
immediate arrest of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas
County, Alabama; to demand the dispatch of federal
registrars to enable the Negroes to register to vote
without being intimidated."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

O. J. [unclear]
ma
7

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Searched

100-153 > 35-1081

[Handwritten signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

The handbills further noted that the march was sponsored by SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and supported by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City.

Approximately 80 youths, mostly of college age, formed the contingent which assembled at 125th Street, and 5th Avenue, Harlem. They carried signs showing affiliation with SNCC and CORE. The Harlem group reached the FBI, New York Office at 5:00 p.m. and commenced to picket in an orderly fashion, behind police barricades on the 3rd Avenue side of the FBI headquarters.

A group estimated at 450 to 500 individuals assembled in Bryant Park, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. At that point placards were distributed reading "1865 to 1965, too long, vote now", "a crime to vote in land of the free", "we protest police brutality in Selma".

Other participating organizations in the march besides SNCC and CORE were "Catholic Worker", Rabbinical Assembly and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA).

The Bryant Park contingent left that area at 4:10 p.m. and marched in double column north on 5th Avenue to 69th Street, and then east to FBI headquarters. This column of approximately 500 marchers reached the New York Office at 5:30 p.m. and there joined the picketing demonstration already underway by the Harlem group. The number of demonstrators at FBI headquarters, New York City, swelled to approximately 600.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

At about 6:00 p.m. a delegation of the marchers approached the entrance of the FBI, New York Office, 201 East 69th Street, and made it known that they had a document they wished to present Assistant Director John F. Malone. Assistant Director Malone met these people in the lobby of the New York Office for the purpose of receiving whatever they had to offer. At this time, [redacted] indicated a desire to speak with Mr. Malone in his office, and Mr. Malone agreed to speak with him and one representative from SNCC and one from CORE.

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In addition to [redacted] who is a member of Rabbinical Assembly, 3080 Broadway, New York City, [redacted] of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, and [redacted] of SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, accompanied Mr. Malone to his office. This delegation explained the purpose of the demonstration which was primarily to request, through Mr. Malone, to have the Federal Government intervene in anyway possible to assure the civil rights of the Negroes in Alabama.

Mr. Malone explained to them the jurisdiction and responsibility of the FBI. At this point the delegation presented to him two documents. The first document was statement by the Rabbinical Assembly on the occasion of the New York march to the office of the FBI in which it was stated that the brutal and inhuman attack on peaceful Negro marchers in Selma, Alabama, violates every religious and democratic tenet of our civilization and cannot go unanswered. It was also stated that the Rabbinical Assembly was taking part in the demonstration to lend their voices to the demand that the Federal Government take all

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

measures at once to safeguard the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all citizens to assemble peacefully in order to state their grievances. In the statement, the Assembly called upon the FBI to take a direct hand in bringing the perpetrators of the attack on innocent men and women to justice and called upon the Government to protect the rights of all its citizens.

The second document was in the form of a letter on the stationery of SNCC to the FBI, New York, attention Mr. Malone, dated March 9, 1965. In this letter, it was pointed out that SNCC knew that the FBI was "conducting an investigation" of police brutality in Selma in connection with the halting of a march to protest denial of the vote. SNCC, indicating that it has worked in Selma since the fall of 1962, stated that they had repeatedly been outraged by the failure of federal agents to take action under Section 3052, Title 18, of the United States Administrative Code as amended in 1951, which gives the FBI the same powers as United States Marshals to arrest on the spot those who are depriving others of their civil rights. Continuing, SNCC in its letter urged the FBI to arrest Sheriff James Clark of Dallas County, Alabama, whom they described as the prime instigator of violence in Selma.

At 6:45 p.m. this delegation departed from the New York Office. Along the line of march and during the demonstration in front of the FBI headquarters, the marchers sang freedom songs and chanted slogans

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

"freedom now", "let's go", and "out of Saigon, into Selma". The picketing demonstration at New York Office headquarters terminated at 7:15 p.m. Approximately 100 New York City police, with the use of barricades, effectively controlled the marchers during the demonstration.

Detective [] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that no arrests were made and no incidents of violence were reported.

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Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965

Concerning [redacted] referred to above, the
following information is set forth:

Confidential Source 1 on January 17,
1965, advised that [redacted]
attended the 40th Anniversary
Celebration of International Publishers
and the 80th birthday celebration for
Alexander Trachtenberg held at the
Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City
in January, 1965.

International Publishers is characterized
in the Appendix.

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Confidential Source 2 advised on May 10,
1962, that on the same date, Alexander
Trachtenberg attended an enlarged
meeting of the CP, USA National Executive
Committee held at CP, USA headquarters,
23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Militant", November 9, 1964, Pages
3 and 5, reflected that Marion Barry
of SNCC was a speaker on the panel at a
Socialist Workers Party Conference on
"The Negro Ghetto and Political Action"
held on October 3, 1964.

"The Militant" is characterized in the
Appendix, which includes a characterization
of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

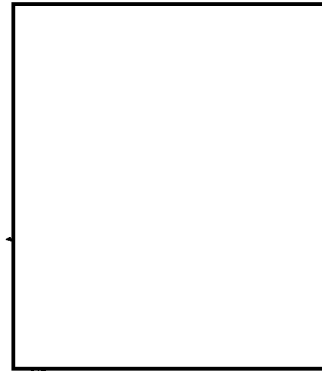
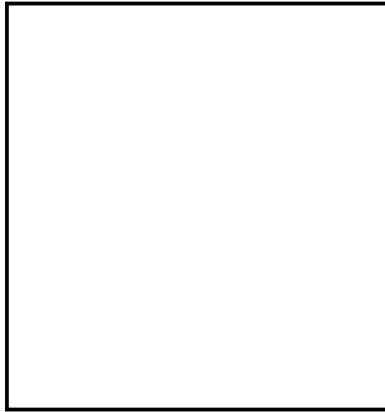
Special Agents, FBI, observed the following individuals
among the marchers and pickets who participated in the
demonstration reported above:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by
SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965



observed
by Confidential Source 8)

Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special
Services (BSS), advised that the following individuals
also participated in the above demonstration:

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The following information is set forth pertaining
to the individuals referred to above:

Confidential Source 3 advised in
the latter part of 1962 and early
part of 1963 that [redacted]
and [redacted] attended numerous
affairs of "Advance" and "Burning
Issues" during this period.

"Advance" and "Burning Issues"
are characterized in the Appendix.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by
SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 4 on February 14,
1965, furnished information to the
effect that the following individuals
were club leaders of the W.E.B Du
Bois Clubs of America (DCA) as of
January, 1965:



The DCA is characterized in the
Appendix.

Confidential source 5 advised on
February 2, 1964 that Mortimer
Daniel Rubin contacted [redacted]
[redacted] and asked him to take some
photographs of demonstrations
supporting the current school
boycotts. The purpose of these
demonstrations was to protest
racial imbalance in New York City
schools.

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On June 19, 1962, Confidential Source 6
advised that Mortimer Daniel Rubin
was the National Youth Director, CP,
USA, and a member of the National
Committee, CP, USA.

On February 14, 1964, Confidential
Source 7 advised that [redacted]
[redacted] attended the Fourth Annual
Convention of Advance Youth
Organization held on February 8,
1964 at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYO.
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 3 advised in
July, 1962, that [redacted]
attended sessions of the CP Youth
Training School held on July 8, 10,
12 and 14, 1962 in New York City.

Confidential Source 8 advised on
November 25, 1964, that [redacted]
was in attendance at a college
meeting of the DCA held at 971
Columbus Avenue, New York City, in November, 1964.

Confidential Source 8 advised
on December 22, 1964, that [redacted]
[redacted] attended the
First State-wide convention of the DCA
held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West
43rd Street, New York City, on December 12, 1964.

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Confidential Source 8 advised on
December 7, 1964, that a meeting of
the DCA, New York Executive Board,
was held in New York City on
December 5, 1964. [redacted] was in
attendance at this meeting.

Confidential Source 9 advised on
February 4, 1965, that on January 13,
1965, [redacted] attended the Eastern
Seaboard Conference of "The Worker"
held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127
West 43rd Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast
communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYC
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 10 advised on January 19, 1965, that [redacted] attended an enlarged Bronx County CP Committee meeting held at the Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January 14, 1965.

Confidential Source 11 advised on July 28, 1964, that [redacted] was a member of the New York District Board, CP, USA, as of that date.

Confidential source 8 advised on December 7, 1964, that a college meeting of the DCA was held in New York City December 5, 1964. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

Confidential Source 12 advised on December 16, 1963, that two CP members in describing [redacted] [redacted] stated on December 15, 1963 that [redacted] had been taken back into the CP.

Confidential Source 13 on November 24, 1964, furnished information to the effect that [redacted] was active with the Bronx Chapter, DCA, as of that time.

Confidential Source 8 on December 9, 1964, identified a photograph of [redacted] as the person who was elected [redacted] of Advance Youth Organization and who attended a meeting of the DCA on July 9, 1964.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 14 on July 9, 1959, advised that the SWP held a national convention on June 26 - 28, 1959 at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. [redacted] was in attendance at this convention.

"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, Page 6, contained an announcement to the effect that the 2nd day's session of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964, at 106 East 14th Street, New York City.

Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] entering and/or departing [redacted] Street, New York City on December 13, 1964.

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On February 25, 1964, Confidential Source 8 advised that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964 in New York City.

Confidential Source 8 advised on March 10, 1965, that [redacted] a member of the DCA, was also a participant in the demonstration at the New York Office, FBI, reported above.

On November 16, 1961, Confidential Source 15 advised that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on November 13, 1961 at his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 16 advised on
December 4, 1962, that [redacted]
attended a meeting of the Brooklyn
Youth CP Club at her residence in
Brooklyn, New York on October 23,
1962.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

1.

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

[redacted] who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

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A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance was essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA.

[redacted] a member of the CP from [redacted] to [redacted] and from [redacted] to [redacted] stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, [redacted] declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

[redacted] advised on January 4, 1963, that [redacted] was a member of the National Youth Commission CP, USA.

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A second source reported on February 14, 1964, that [redacted] was elected President of Advance Youth Organization.

[redacted] advised on October 9, 1962, that on October 7, 1962, a CP Youth Club held a caucus called by the New York District Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP at New York City. [redacted] attended the caucus.

The source reported on April 21, 1964, that the Advance office was located at 169 Allen Street, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

1.

BURNING ISSUES

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, in New York City, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for those in their twenties and thirties. Said meeting was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

[redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] to [redacted], and from [redacted] to [redacted] advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the Discussion Group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues.

According to information furnished by [redacted] on December 28, 1961, [redacted] New York District [redacted] Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) declared on December 20, 1961, that Burning Issues (BI) was formed without the permission of the CP and was in effect competing with Advance, a CP initiated Marxist-Leninist youth organization. [redacted] stated that BI must cease to compete with Advance and declare itself a left-wing organization.

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[redacted] furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organization (A-BI). This action was taken because BI, a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held at the organization's headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization.

The second source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

1.
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961 prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning International Publishers:

"International Publishers

- "1. 'Also pertinent to the matters under inquiry are the Communist Party's publications and publishing houses. International Publishers, headed by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, is established in the record to be a publishing house in this country for the Marxist-Leninist Classics, among other literature. TRACHTENBERG reports to the "Politburo" and the National Committee of the Party concerning its operation.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, Appendix A, p. iii.)
- "2. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "3. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p.18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

2.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS (CONT'D)

- "4. 'Official American Communist Party publishing house.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

1.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the
Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

1.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are:

"It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC;
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

APPENDIX

2.

W.E.B DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (CONT'D)

these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected;

[redacted] - President
[redacted] - Publications Chairman

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A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that [redacted] for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

DATE: 3/12/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIEM; FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED
BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE TO FBI, NYO, 3/9/65
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYteletype to Bureau, 3/10/65.

- 4- Bureau (Enc.10) (RM)
(1- 157-6-34)
- 2- Jackson (Enc.2) (INFO) (RM)
- 1- New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD)
- 1- New York (100-151073)
- 1- New York (100-141138)
- 1- New York (100-136728)
- 1- New York (100-150057)
- 1- New York (100-145699)
- 1- New York (100-152969)
- 1- New York (100-142435)
- 1- New York (100-154402)
- 1- New York (100-152917)
- 1- New York (100-152818)
- 1- New York (100-148121)
- 1- New York (100-153886)
- 1- New York (100-143915)
- 1- New York (100-143784)
- 1- New York (100-120546)
- 1- New York (100-148878)



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CONT'D

VJA:mzb
(33)

100-153735-1082

Searched _____
Serialized _____

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

h 42

COPIES CONT'D

- 1- New York (100-134378)
- 1- New York (100-154238)
- 1- New York (100-148296) (47)
- 1- New York (100-117529)
- 1- New York (100-147485)
- 1- New York (100-152078) (45)
- 1- New York (100-154056) (5)
- 1- New York (100-
- 1- New York (100-147963 (SNCC) 43
- 1-New York (157-1223 (CORE) 42
- 1-New York 100-151987 (DCA) 42
- 1-New York (100-153735)

Enclosed for the Bureau and Jackson are copies of an LHM in above case.

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SAs of the NYO who observed this demonstration are identified as follows:



SAs referred to in characterization of [redacted] are [redacted] AND [redacted]

Identification of sources utilized in attached LHM are as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity</u>
Number 1	[redacted]
2	CG 5824-S*
3	[redacted]
4	NY 3246-S*
5	NY 4276-S*
6	NY 694-S*

b7D

NY 100-153735

<u>Source</u>	<u>Identity</u>
Number 7	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
8	
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	NY 2017-S*
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>

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This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the above listed confidential informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The handbill and communications referred to in LHM are being exhibited in NY 157-892-1B.

Characterizations of individuals referred to have been set forth where available in NYO files. Detective furnished information herein to SA JOHN C. SEATON.

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Copies are designated for Jackson Office in view of the general expression of sympathy by the New York demonstrators for recent civil rights demonstrations in Selma, Alabama.

NY 100-153735

The following further details and observations of the New York Office are being set forth as of interest to the Bureau concerning the modus operandi and apparent strategy of representatives of the demonstrators to gain access to our space.

Within a few minutes after all of the marchers had been assembled by the police within their allotted area alongside our office building and were being confined within that area by police and wooden barricades, a spokesman for the marchers informed police officers they had a "petition" which they wanted to present to Assistant Director J. F. MALONE. This information was promptly communicated to Mr. MALONE who went immediately to the elevator lobby of our building in order to meet the marchers' representatives and to accept their petition, since it was apparent the delegation wanted to do no more than present the so-called petition to Mr. MALONE. Since we had previously arranged with the police that no more than three of the representatives would be admitted to our office space as a delegation, the police permitted three individuals access to the elevator lobby on the street floor of our building where they met Mr. MALONE. These representatives immediately stated they had three other people, for a total of six, which they desired to be admitted to our building. Mr. MALONE inquired as to the necessity for six people coming in when their only ostensible purpose was to present him with a petition. The spokesman at the time, [redacted] a field representative of SNCC, said to Mr. MALONE that he could not express himself very well and wanted other individuals to assist in conveying his message to the FBI. [redacted]'s utterances to this point would convey the obvious impression to anyone that he is, if anything, a very eloquent individual. Two other representatives of the marchers at this point had approached the police immediately outside the doorway, asking to be admitted with the three who were inside, and Mr. MALONE agreed to letting those two come in to accompany the other three in the elevator lobby while they presented him with their petition. When the other two were admitted, one of whom was an extremely heavy Negro male weighing approximately 290 pounds, and the other a white female, both rather shabbily dressed, neither gave any outward appearances of being leaders or eloquent spokesmen for the group. An experienced eye would immediately size them up as troublemakers. The five then asked to be taken upstairs to Mr. MALONE'S office.

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NY 100-153735

One of the original three was [redacted] of the New York Rabbinical Association, and he asked that the group go upstairs to our offices. Mr. MALONE immediately explained to the Rabbi that certain representatives of the group had obviously deceived him in transmitting their initial request that they merely be permitted to present a petition to Mr. MALONE, and that Mr. MALONE had come to the building lobby to meet them for this purpose and to accommodate them in their request. Mr. MALONE then agreed to the Rabbi's request to go to our offices for a further interview, if such was desired, but Mr. MALONE suggested that the Rabbi be accompanied by only two other individuals, one leader from CORE and one leader from SNCC, since these were the two dominant organizations represented in the marching group. The two last-arrived individuals, the heavyweight Negro male and the woman, protested vigorously at this exclusion but finally accepted [redacted] S suggestion that they agree to Mr. MALONE'S suggestion that three would be sufficient to come upstairs. The three who came up, [redacted] of SNCC, and [redacted] of CORE, were interviewed in our office space for approximately forty-five minutes, as set out in the attached letterhead memorandum, and thereafter left with no problem or incident.

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It is the observation of the New York Office, based upon the happenings during the above-described period and based upon experiences of similar groups within recent days in the Justice Department building in Washington and in the Federal Court House building in New York City, that the delegation which called on our office very likely wanted to plant certain of their members in our offices in a sit-down demonstration. Had we admitted five or six individuals as they requested, very likely three or more of them would have tried to stage a sit-down in our space. [redacted] had to be physically escorted from the office of the United States Attorney in New York City recently in a similar demonstration, and it was apparent that the heavyweight Negro and his female companion who tried to enter our space would serve no other purpose as a member of the delegation. Under the circumstances, it is felt that our decision to admit a very small number of the group to our office space as representatives, no more than two or three, was a wise decision, and this experience will certainly be considered in any future activities of this nature.

NEW YORK

3/10/65

ENCODED

URGENT

TELETYPE

*LHM sent 3/12/65
WJA*

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-34/ /100-442529/
FROM NEW YORK /157-892/ /100-153735/

FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC TO FBI, NYO, MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE. RM.

CIRM.

SAS OF FBI, NYO, ON MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE OBSERVED FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC, WHICH ASSEMBLED AT DRYANT PARK, FOUR TWO ST. AND FIVE AVE., NYC, AT THREE THIRTY PM. ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF THIS MARCH ASSEMBLED AT ONE TWO FIVE ST. AND FIVE AVE.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS WERE SNCC, CORE, AND THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY.

APPROX EIGHTY YOUTHS MARCHED FROM ONE TWO FIVE ST. AND FIVE AVE., IN HARLEM. HARLEM GROUP REACHED FBI, NYO HEADQUARTERS AT FIVE PM AND DEMONSTRATED IN ORDERLY FASHION ON THIRD AVE. SIDE OF NYO BUILDING, SIX NINE ST. AND THIRD AVE.

END PAGE ONE

- 1 - New York (157-892)
- ① - New York (100-153735)
- 1 - Supv. # 42

(4)

:jaa

1 - Assist. Dir. Malone

100-153735-1083

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
<i>March 11/19/65</i>	
FBI - NEW YORK	
100	

PAGE TWO /NY 157-892/

A GROUP ESTIMATED AT FOUR FIVE ZERO TO FIVE ZERO ZERO ASSEMBLED IN BRYANT PARK, FOUR TWO ST. AND FIVE AVE., NYC. PLACARDS WERE DISTRIBUTED READING "1865-1965 - TOO LONG - VOTE NOW", "A CRIME TO VOTE IN LAND OF THE FREE", "WE PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA".

PARTICIPATION INDICATED BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY /CORE/, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE /SNCC/, "CATHOLIC WORKER", RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY. THOSE IN GROUP APPEARED TO BE MOSTLY TEENAGERS AND STUDENTS AND SOME IN GARB OF MINISTERS.

ABOUT FOUR TEN PM, MARCH NINE, UNDER NYCPD DIRECTION, MARCHERS WERE FORMED IN DOUBLE COLUMN AND WALKED NORTH ON FIVE AVE. TO SIX NINE ST., THENCE EAST TO FBI BUILDING AT SIX NINE ST. AND THREE AVE.

PRESENCE OF [REDACTED] CP MEMBERS WAS NOTED.

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MARCH ARRIVED AT FBI BUILDING AT FIVE THIRTY PM. NO INCIDENTS NOTED IN COURSE OF MARCH UP FIVE AVE. THIS GROUP JOINED THE GROUP WHICH WAS ALREADY MARCHING IN FRONT OF FBI OFFICE.

AT APPROX SIX PM, A DELEGATION OF THE MARCHERS APPROACHED THE ENTRANCE OF THE NYO AND MADE IT KNOWN THAT THEY HAD A DOCUMENT THEY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE /NY 157-392/

WISHED TO PRESENT TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOHN F. MALONE. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MALONE MET THESE PEOPLE IN THE LOBBY OF THE NYO FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING WHATEVER THEY HAD TO OFFER. AT THIS TIME, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] INDICATED A DESIRE TO SPEAK WITH MR. MALONE IN HIS OFFICE, AND MR. MALONE AGREED TO SPEAK WITH HIM AND ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM SNCC AND ONE FROM CORE.

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IN ADDITION TO [REDACTED], WHO IS A MEMBER OF RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY, THREE ZERO EIGHT ZERO BROADWAY, NYC., [REDACTED] OF CORE, THREE EIGHT PARK ROW, NYC., AND [REDACTED] OF SNCC, ONE ZERO ZERO FIFTH AVE., NYC., ACCOMPANIED MR. MALONE TO HIS OFFICE. THIS DELEGATION EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATION WHICH WAS PRIMARILY TO REQUEST, THROUGH MR. MALONE, TO HAVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTERVENE IN ANYWAY POSSIBLE TO ASSURE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE NEGROES IN ALABAMA.

MR. MALONE EXPLAINED TO THEM THE JURISDICTION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FBI. AT THIS POINT THE DELEGATION PRESENTED TO HIM TWO DOCUMENTS. THE FIRST DOCUMENT WAS STATEMENT BY THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW YORK MARCH TO THE OFFICE OF THE FBI IN WHICH IT WAS STATED THAT THE BRUTAL AND INHUMAN ATTACK ON PEACEFUL NEGRO

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR /NY 157-892/

MARCHERS IN SELMA, ALABAMA, VIOLATES EVERY RELIGIOUS AND DEMOCRATIC TENET OF OUR CIVILIZATION AND CANNOT GO UNANSWERED. IT WAS ALSO STATED THAT THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY WAS TAKING PART IN TODAY'S DEMONSTRATION TO LEND THEIR VOICES TO THE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKE ALL MEASURES AT ONCE TO SAFEGUARD THE CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS TO ASSEMBLE PEACEFULLY IN ORDER TO STATE THEIR GRIEVANCES. IN THE STATEMENT, THE ASSEMBLY CALLED UPON THE FBI TO TAKE A DIRECT HAND IN BRINGING THE PERPETRATORS OF THE ATTACK ON INNOCENT MEN AND WOMEN TO JUSTICE AND CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL ITS CITIZENS.

THE SECOND DOCUMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF A LETTER ON THE STATIONERY OF THE SNCC TO THE FBI, NY, ATTENTION OF MR. MALONE, DATED MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE. IN THIS LETTER, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT SNCC KNEW THAT THE FBI WAS "CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION" OF POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA IN CONNECTION WITH THE HALTING OF A MARCH TO PROTEST DENIAL OF THE VOTE. SNCC, INDICATING THAT IT HAS WORKED IN SELMA SINCE THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTY TWO, STATED THAT THEY HAD REPEATEDLY BEEN OUTRAGED BY THE FAILURE OF FEDERAL AGENTS TO TAKE ACTION UNDER SECTION THREE ZERO FIVE

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE /NY 157-892/

TWO, TITLE EIGHTEEN, OF THE U. S. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED IN NINETEEN FIFTY ONE WHICH GIVES THE FBI THE SAME POWERS AS U. S. MARSHALS TO ARREST ON THE SPOT THOSE WHO ARE DEPRIVING OTHERS OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS. CONTINUING, SNCC IN ITS LETTER URGED THE FBI TO ARREST SHERIFF JAMES CLARK OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, WHOM THEY DESCRIBED AS THE PRIME INSTIGATOR OF VIOLENCE IN SELMA.

AT SIX FORTY FIVE PM, THIS DELEGATION DEPARTED FROM THE NYO AND APPEARED TO BE SATISFIED.

WITH REGARD TO [REDACTED] --- [REDACTED] ON JAN. SEVENTEEN SIXTY FIVE ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] ATTENDED THE CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS AND EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG AT THE STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, NYC.

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"THE MILITANT", NOVEMBER NINE SIXTY FOUR, PAGES THREE AND FIVE REFLECTS [REDACTED] OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE WAS A SPEAKER ON THE PANEL AT AN SWP CONFERENCE ON "THE NEGRO GHETTO AND POLITICAL ACTION", HELD ON OCTOBER THREE ZERO SIXTY FOUR.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX /NY 157-892/

WITH RESPECT TO [REDACTED], INDICES OF THE NYO^{b6}
WERE REVIEWED, BUT NO SUBVERSIVE INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH THEM WAS LOCATED.^{b7c}

DURING THE DEMONSTRATION, THE MARCHERS SANG FREEDOM SONGS AND CHANTED SLOGANS "FREEDOM NOW", "LET-S GO", AND "OUT OF SAIGON AND INTO SELMA".

HANDBILLS WERE PASSED OUT DEMANDING FBI INVESTIGATE POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA AND THAT FEDERAL ACTION BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF NEGROES IN ALABAMA, THE IMMEDIATE ARREST OF SHERIFF CLARK, AND THAT FEDERAL REGISTRARS BE DISPATCHED TO ENABLE NEGROES TO REGISTER TO VOTE. THESE HANDBILLS WERE DISTRIBUTED IN THE NAMES OF SNCC AND CORE.

SAS OF THE NYO OBSERVED OVER TWENTY INDIVIDUALS AMONG THE MARCHERS WHO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE CP AND/OR THE DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

DEMONSTRATION TERMINATED AT SEVEN FIFTEEN PM AND AT ITS HEIGHT, CONSISTED OF SIX HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS.

ONE HUNDRED NYC POLICE, WITH THE USE OF BARRICADES, PERFORMED AN OUTSTANDING AND EFFECTIVE ROLE IN CONTROLLING THE MARCHERS. NYCPD CO-
END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN /157-892/

OPERATED CLOSELY WITH THE NYO IN THIS MATTER. A RECOMMENDATION IS BEING MADE THAT ^A LETTER OF APPRECIATION BE FURNISHED TO NYC POLICE COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. MURPHY FOR THE OUTSTANDING COOPERATION EXHIBITED BY THE NYCPD IN THIS MATTER.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NO ARRESTS AND THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date 5/10/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

~~1085-1084~~ Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/11/65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
MAR 11 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Reurlet 3/5/65 which advised that a letter dated 1/3/44 which appears to have been written by Harry Wachtel to [redacted] "is not available for examination."

The Bureau desires to be advised as to the reason the letter is not available for examination.

In addition, it is noted that no comment was made in relet concerning the letter postmarked 12/16/43 which was apparently from [redacted] to his wife. Advise as to what action your office is taking pursuant to instructions contained in Bureau letter 3/1/65 concerning this second letter. Should it also not be available for examination, furnish reason therefor. The Bureau will give appropriate consideration to interviews with [redacted] after reply to the above is received as well as after the other interviews authorized for your office have been conducted.

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100-153735-1086

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
MAR 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Lester ✓

3/9/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-248516)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) [redacted]

CIRM
[redacted]

ReBulet to New York dated 2/26/65 captioned CIRM.

[redacted] has been invited to attend the Communist Party, USA (CP) National Negro Commission meeting to be held in New York on 3/20-21/65. Informant has also been requested to [redacted]

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[redacted]

The informant will have one night's lodging in New York plus two days of meals and other miscellaneous expenses.

The Bureau is requested to authorize the payment of [redacted] for loss of pay, [redacted] for train fare and \$ [redacted] for miscellaneous expenses such as meals, lodging and other expenses, for a total of [redacted]

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The Bureau is requested to advise Chicago immediately of this authorization so that the money can be paid to the informant before he departs. The informant has advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois District, [redacted]

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- 5 - Bureau (RM)
- ② - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago

PHK:mec
(9)

100-153735-1087

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MAR 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Keaton

CG 100-41324

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Informant has been instructed to contact the New York Office in the event of an emergency or other contact is necessary and has been instructed to use the code name [REDACTED] [REDACTED] New York is requested to furnish the name of an agent whom informant can contact in case this becomes necessary.

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

c48-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date 5/10/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1088 Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

3/12/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago
New York

From: Director, FBI

CIRM

CGfile: 100-41324
NYfile: 100-153735
Bufile: 100-442529

[redacted]
CGfile: [redacted]
Bufile: 100-248516

ReCGairtel 3/9/65 captioned as above, copies of which were furnished New York for information.

Authorization is granted for [redacted] to attend a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA, to be held in New York City on 3/30-21/65.

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You are also authorized to reimburse [redacted] in an amount not to exceed [redacted] to cover loss of income and for expenses actually incurred while attending the above-mentioned National Negro Commission meeting in New York City. Any funds furnished to the informant by the Communist Party should, of course, be deducted from payments made to informant by your office.

Upon return of [redacted] from this meeting, Chicago should promptly submit to the Bureau and interested offices a letterhead memorandum setting forth all pertinent information developed.

100-153735-1089

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

Director [initials]

in

3/11/65

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI and SACs DETROIT, WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

*100-157548**

RE CHICAGO TELEPHONE CALL TO DETROIT THIS DATE.

CG SIX ZERO THREE ONE DASH S ASTERISK THIS DATE ADVISED

HENRY WINSTON THIS DATE CONTACTED [] CHICAGO, INDICATING

HE HAD RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ADVISING ^{NATIONAL} ~~NAACP~~

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

HAS CALLED CONFERENCE OF PROTEST IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AM OF

MARCH TWELVE NEXT. WINSTON TOLD [] TRAIN LOAD OF LABOR

LEADERS AND MINISTERS LEAVING QUOTE CHICAGO UNQUOTE TEN AM

MARCH TWELVE NEXT FOR WDC AND GROUP UPON ARRIVAL IN WDC WOULD

ATTEMPT TO SEE PRESIDENT U.S. ON SELMA QUESTION AND RELATED

QUESTIONS, PARTICULARLY QUOTE THAT BILL UNQUOTE WHICH IS

SUPPOSED TO BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK END. WINSTON INQUIRED OF

[] WHETHER SIMILAR MATTERS OCCURRING CHICAGO, AND []

ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY. [] EXPLAINED BY NOTING OVER ONE

HUNDRED MINISTERS, CLERGY AND RABBIS HAVE ^{ALREADY} DEPARTED CHICAGO FOR

SELMA, ALABAMA. WINSTON INDICATED APPROVAL AND ADVISED []

1 - Birmingham (AM) (RM)

① - New York (AM) (RM)

1 - Chicago (157-413)

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100-153735-1090

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 11 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

[Handwritten initials and marks]

[Handwritten signature]

CG 100-41324

PAGE TWO:

[REDACTED] DETROIT WORKER CORRESPONDENT, TO ACCOMPANY GROUP TO WDC TO REPORT FOR QUOTE THE WORKER UNQUOTE.

CHICAGO BELIEVES WINSTON'S MENTION OF CHICAGO GROUP IN ERROR, AND DETROIT OFFICE ADVISED CHICAGO A GROUP OF MINISTERS REPRESENTING DETROIT COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SCHEDULED TO DEPART DETROIT FOR WDC TO SEE PRESIDENT RE SELMA AT FIVE PM THIS DATE.

[REDACTED] OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE, ^{CHICAGO} ADVISED NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES HAS URGED CLERGY FROM AROUND U.S. TO MEET AT CHURCH OF REFORMATION, TWO ONE TWO EAST CAPITOL, WDC, TEN AM, MARCH TWELVE NEXT, TO DISCUSS SELMA SITUATION AND HOPE TO GAIN AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT.

[REDACTED] CHURCH FEDERATION OF GREATER CHICAGO AND ADVISOR ON RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, ADVISED THIS DATE HE WILL ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AS WILL FIVE TO SIX OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CHURCH. [REDACTED] STATED HE UNDERSTANDS APPROXIMATELY TWELVE OTHER CHURCH LEADERS GREATER CHICAGO AREA WILL ALSO BE PART OF CHICAGO DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON. [REDACTED] STATES APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND MINISTERS FROM ALL OVER NATION WILL ASSEMBLE

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CG 100-41324 PAGE THREE:

IN WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCE. [REDACTED] STATES CHICAGO GROUP
TO DEPART CHICAGO VIA PLANE SEVEN AM MARCH TWELVE NEXT.

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SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

CHICAGO WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED. AIRMAIL COPIES TO
BIRMINGHAM AND NEW YORK. LHM FOLLOWS.

3/12/63

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: GIRM

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 3/9/63.

SA JOHN C. SEATON may be contacted by [redacted] in the event it is necessary for the informant to contact the NYO. Informant should be instructed that NYO telephone number is in the fly-leaf of the NYO Telephone Directory and that he should ask for extension 225.

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Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1091

4-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-248516) [redacted]
2-Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
(1 [redacted])
①-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(8)

[Handwritten initials]
[Handwritten initials]

F B I

Date: 3/14/65

Transmit the following in ENCODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
AND SACS, ATLANTA AND MOBILE

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM; IS - C

ON MARCH ONE FOUR, SIXTY FIVE, NEW YORK FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT BAYARD RUSTIN AND [REDACTED], AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE, DISCUSSED A CONFERENCE RUSTIN HAD TODAY (THREE FOURTEEN SIXTY FIVE) WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] OVER AT THE QUOTE COMMITTEE OF A HUNDRED QUOTE, AND [REDACTED] OF LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND, NAACP), AND [REDACTED]

RUSTIN INDICATED THE FOLLOWING:

1-New York
1-Supv. #42

EMN:pww
(2)

Searched
Serialized
[Handwritten initials]

100-153735-1092

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b7c

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent WA 5 13 M Per PW.
3/14/65

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NY 100-153735

KING IS DISTRESSED. KING IS LARGELY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WILKINS AND HIS ATTORNEY. KING IS VERY RELUCTANT TO SAY ANYTHING WHICH WILL ANGER THE JUDGE AND FURTHER DELAY THE DECISION, AND KING IS QUITE HONEST IN FEELING HE WILL SAVE A CONTEMPT CHARGE IF HE DOES THIS.

KING IS CONVINCED THAT IF THERE IS MARCHING AND QUOTE NOSE TO NOSE QUOTE THAT QUOTE THESE PEOPLE QUOTE ARE GOING TO PULL A TRICK THAT MIGHT END UP IN A LOT OF PEOPLE GETTING HURT.

ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, KING INDICATED THAT QUOTE THESE PEOPLE QUOTE ARE YOUNG QUOTE SNICCITES QUOTE WHO HAVE BEEN CHALLENGING QUOTE MY QUOTE LEADERSHIP.

RUSTIN EXPLAINED THAT [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ALMOST FOUGHT EACH OTHER OVER THE ISSUE OF GOING TO THE RESTROOMS.

RUSTIN SAID HE HAS DECIDED TO BACK KING. HE FEELS THAT SOMEBODY HAS GOT TO COME TO KING'S DEFENSE.

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b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE THREE

NY 100-153735

RUSTIN SAID THAT PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO QUESTION KING'S LEADERSHIP BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN THERE (SELMA) AT DIFFERENT TIMES AND KING HAS NOT BEEN THERE SINCE HE HAS BEEN OFF SPEAKING OR RAISING MONEY. RUSTIN SAID HE TOLD KING TO GET TO SELMA AND STAY THERE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SAC, NEWYORK (157-1036)(42)

3/2/65

SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON (47)

CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS
RACIAL MATTERS

Identity of Source:

Description of Info: Activity at the Headquarters
of the City-Wide Committee
for Integrated Schools, ^{b7D}
2/17/65.

Date Received: 2/26/65

Original Located:

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York ((Inv.) ((47)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL MATTERS NYD) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-90909) ((47)
- 1 - New York (100-136881) ()
- 1 - New York (100-128388) (REV. MILTON GALAMISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-118884) ((45)
- 1 - New York (100-142610) (COMINFIL PARENTS WORKSHOP) (41)
- 1 - N.W York (157-1036) (42)

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(9)

100-153735-1093
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Serialized...Filed.....

MAR 2 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

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2/19/65

On Wednesday, February 17th, 1965, present at Siloam Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenue in Brooklyn, New York were [redacted] in the Church downstairs office. [redacted] were doing work for the Church and [redacted] was writing letters for Rev. GALAMISON re: the school boycott. Others present were unknown colored persons who came in and out and [redacted] who was greeted by all after offering her help following an illness.

[redacted] directed [redacted] to Rev. GALAMISON's office upstairs where GALAMISON introduced [redacted] to [redacted] who was co-ordinator in charge of the Boycott project. [redacted] called downstairs for an available typewriter and [redacted] said if [redacted] would finish something she had to do for the Church Bulletin she would then let her use the typewriter for boycott correspondence. [redacted] then returned downstairs and was assigned to write up material concerning church affairs. Upon completion she helped [redacted] do some filing of cards with names and amount of donation thereon, one of which was [redacted] of a leathercraft Union. [redacted] became busy and asked [redacted] to take charge of the switchboard, which [redacted] then did. A report came in of a disturbance near the Board of Education and St. John's College and of several arrests including [redacted]

[redacted] A Protestant minister was arrested according to an anonymous phone-in and when [redacted] reported this to Rev. GALAMISON, he said that a probable sit in of ministers would take place the following day. Returning students said that there was wild disorder on Fulton St. and a boy was arrested for breaking a window; also that another boy named [redacted] had stolen an orange and his leg was broken by a policeman. The boy [redacted] later was brought to the Church and his family sent for, as well as a doctor. Released schoolchildren ran throughout the building in great disorder. Mrs. GALAMISON was present and attempted to control them to no avail. Rev. GALAMISON left to go to Church Ave. at one point upon receiving an appeal from that quarter. [redacted] asked [redacted] via telephone to report next day as her help was badly needed but [redacted] said she was not sure she could get in. [redacted] gave [redacted] a handwritten letter to be sent to two Unions appealing for food for the children during the boycott and [redacted] promised to do them at home and send them out. [redacted] left word she needed the \$30. owed to her badly and [redacted] informed Rev. GALAMISON of this. Many of those present intended to stay long after 5 P.M., the usual closing time, but [redacted] left before that.

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SAC, NEW YORK (157-1036)(42)

3/2/65

SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON (47)

CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS
RACIAL MATTERS

Identity of Source:

Description of Info: Activity at the Headquarters
of the City-Wide Committee
for Integrated Schools, b7D
2/19/65.

Date Received: 2/26/65

Original Located:

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York (Inv.) (47)
- 1 - New York 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York 100-118884
- 1 - New York 100-142606
- 1 - New York 100-90909
- 1 - New York 100-136881
- 1 - New York 100- 47)
- 1 - New York 100-152969
- 1 - New York 100-153278
- 1 - New York 100-117529
- 1 - New York 100-122522
- 1 - New York 100-128388 (REV. MILTON GALAMISON) (42)
- 1 - New York 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD) (42)
- 1 - New York 157-1036 (42)

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(14)

100-153735-1094
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MAR 2 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

2/20/65

On February 19, 1965, present in the upstairs office of Siloam Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues in Brooklyn NY were [redacted] of the existing boycott of Junior High (segregated) and the so-called "600" schools for retarded youngsters. [redacted] was in an outer office acting as [redacted] and [redacted] were helping [redacted] by typing up a thesis needed to be completed in order to free her for her executive duties. [redacted] (? spelling?) and one [redacted] were present at one time and [redacted] seemed to be of help to [redacted] and expressed the regret that his "boys" (meaning colored boy scouts of whom he was the leader) had gotten into trouble. An unidentified colored boy came in and asked [redacted] for his "shiv" explaining it meant "knife" which was in [redacted] desk, during her absence but [redacted] said she could not go to [redacted] desk for anything. Calls came in to [redacted] telling of various arrests of demonstrators including those of [redacted]. Two young colored boys who had just been released after being held in police custody for 2 days entered ([redacted]) and excitedly announced that [redacted] had been discovered at the 85th Pct. This caused great elation and much talking and back-slapping in groups of colored people present. [redacted] was on duty outside the main office to check those entering [redacted] office. Rev. GALAMISON announced aloud to all present that the inner circle "and they knew who they were: would meet the following night to discuss strategy for the future and especially for Washington's Birthday; that the boycott was sure to win and would continue." Many applauded and discussion of [redacted] was resumed in various groups in whispers.

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The Influence of the Right
and Left in the Civil Rights Movement

I was asked to discuss the "influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights movement."

To anticipate some conclusions, it seems to me that many of the old definitions and distinctions about "Right" and "Left" no longer apply. In general, the problems which do exist do not result from infiltration by tightly disciplined agents of an outside organization, or other organizations. Rather, they spring in large part from the honest, confused frustrations of sincere people. Consequently, a program to deal with this situation cannot be based upon organizational measures - expulsions, membership screenings, etc. Instead, it is necessary to get to root causes, like the slow pace of integration in a time of accelerating aspiration - as in the state of Mississippi.

But even if there are those subtle aspects to the problem, it is important that we discuss it. First of all, the Rightists and reactionaries continue to utilize the charge of Communist domination and have even spread some suspicion in our own ranks. Only candid discussion can deal with such an attack. Secondly, internal confusion has arisen around the issue, and we must be clear on exactly where we are. Thirdly, by approaching the question of "Left" and "Right" seriously, we can confront the real, and often new issues under the old labels.

The American Right

In the Twentieth century, Southern racism was quite distinct from Northern ultra-conservatism with its Rightist economics. Many a Dixiecrat - the virulent race hater Bilbo among them - championed both white supremacy and positive social welfare programs.

During the post-War years, this traditional pattern broke down. In the 1964 elections, the new trend came to a head with the coalition of racist politics and Rightist economics under the banner of Barry Goldwater. The Goldwaterites now claim that 26 million Americans proved themselves conscious, ideological conservatives on election day. That, as the various polls have demonstrated, is untrue. Yet, the fact remains that the Rightist-Racist coalition succeeded in capturing one of the two major political parties in America.

Moreover, there is a very real sense in which the racist political appeal is greater than appears at first glance. Nationally, the voter was given a choice between Johnson and Goldwater. If an individual shared Goldwater's hostility to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or feared a Negro moving into the neighborhood or getting a job, he could vote for Goldwater and express those sentiments, but at a price; i.e., how would he be casting his ballot for a man who was also utterly irresponsible on the question of

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war and peace, whose primitive, contradictory economics threatened economic crisis and depression, and whose mental powers seemed to be those of an amiable incompetent. Thus, many Americans suppressed, but did not give up, their "backlash" feelings and voted for Johnson.

This can be clearly seen in California where although Johnson scored a notable victory, Proposition 14 was carried and Pierre Salinger lost the election, in part because of his stand on the Referendum. And on local issues during the next four years, when the price of a backlash sentiment is not a vote for Goldwater, we can be sure that the Right will have a powerful appeal.

This Rightist threat basically comes from outside the movement. As November demonstrated, Negro voters and organizations were overwhelmingly anti-Goldwater. Thus, taking Rightist in this Goldwaterite-Ultra sense, there is no internal threat within the movement but a most serious, and in many ways now Rightist challenge to the nation as a whole.

Secondly, and this illustrates the imprecision of the old definitions, where on the old Right-Left spectrum does one place the nationalist trends in the movement?

In one sense, the anti-integrationist ideology of some of the nationalists has led to a programmatic agreement between them and some of the segregationists. There have even been occasional public alliances of black and white race separatists. On the other hand, many nationalists insist that they are much more radical than the "middle class" leadership of the established organizational, and they attack from the "Left". So, once again, it is necessary to see the new reality which the old terms can no longer contain.

First of all, let me distinguish four different strands in the phenomenon of nationalism.

There is a healthy nationalist emotion, a race pride, a total psychological rejection of white supremacy. It expresses itself in hair styles, African art and history, and in a new elan. It is positive and it is good. Secondly, there is a kind of nationalism which seeks to build black, middle class enclaves and to solve the issue of race by avoiding it. It amounts to an abstention from the struggle and is a negative, if not too widespread, strategy for withdrawal. Thirdly, there is a literal nationalism, often expressed in neo-Marxist terminology, which has captured a section of the Negro intelligentsia. It is intense, contradictory (some of its best known advocates have inter-racial marriages) and of considerable importance since it involves some of the most talented Negroes whose intellectual abilities are needed by the movement.

Fourth, and finally, there is the organized nationalist movement in all of its forms. The programs of these groups are often

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confused yet certain themes persist: Buy Black; a Black state or enclave; an identification with the new African nations; a hatred of the "white devil." Underlying all these points is the conviction that there are no present alternatives, within a framework of democracy, non-violence and integration, for the Negro. Out of this despair, there comes an identification with the most violent and extreme tendencies of African nationalism, like the Mau Mau. Sometimes even the African history is distorted, as in the assertion that Jomo Kenyatta was exactly the kind of brutal terrorist that his British persecutors and their perjured witnesses said that he was when they jailed him. But, more importantly, the nationalists advocate the guerilla strategies which may have made sense when a 90% or 95% African majority was seeking national liberation from a colonial minority but have little relevance to the plight of that 10% of America which is black.

Clearly, this fourth type of organized nationalism poses a problem to the movement. Yet, the source of its strength is not conspiratorial or foreign. The nationalist emotion first really appeared right after World War I when Negro migrants from the South found in northern cities, not a promised Land, but a de facto racist economy and society. Similarly, today, the influence of the various forms of organized Nationalism is greatest among the ghetto poor and workers who experience the contradiction between the talk of a "Negro Revolution" and the reality of Negro unemployment, housing and schools in their daily lives.

The Nationalists will not be won to our cause because we maneuver shrewdly. Neither will they be convinced by scholarly analyses of their errors. As long as the intolerable conditions of ghetto life continue and worsen, the Nationalists cannot be written off. And conversely, the minute we begin to really move on the issues of unemployment, slum housing, and slum schools, we have the most powerful anti-Nationalist argument in the world.

Let us turn now to the "Left". I put the term in quotation marks because it has been used to mean so many things. And I think it important that we distinguish between three phenomena which are often carelessly lumped together under the single label of "Left". There is, first of all, the traditional Communist Left; secondly, the "Ultra Left"; thirdly, the "Unaffiliated Left."

I. The Traditional Communist "Left"

Since the end of World War I, the most successful organization proclaiming itself to be part of the Left was the Communist Party. By "Left", the Communists meant unquestioning subservience to the Soviet Union. In domestic American political terms, the Communist Party was fairly early transformed from a revolutionary and insurrectionary movement into the American propaganda agent for Moscow's line of the movement. In pursuit of this aim, Communists acted as disciplined, and often secret, members of a Party "fraction" within other organizations. They took the Civil Rights cue, not from the situation of the Negro, but according to the needs of Moscow. So it was that the Communists attacked the March on Washington Movement of 1941 and charged those who sought the

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"double V" of victory at home and abroad over racism with being disrupters; so it was that they fought against the struggle for Fair Employment Practice legislation during the War.

Since this mode of operation posed the problem of an organized, coherent group taking orders from outside, many Civil Rights, liberal and labor organizations were forced to build counter-fractions to deal with the situation. The basic tactic was that of "in fighting", and usually no holds were barred on either side.

In 1956, a Communist Party which had already lost three fourths of its peak, 1944, membership, was shattered by the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin and by the Polish October and the Hungarian Revolution. Entire sections of the Party quit in disgust, including almost the entire staff of the Daily Worker. More recently, the orthodox Moscow Communists expelled supporters of the Chinese Communist position and further weakened themselves. As a result, the Communist Party is now at a historic low point within the Civil Rights movement.

Therefore, the problem of the traditional "Communist" Left is not that of combatting a disciplined "fraction" by organizational means. And, as will be seen, such a strategy would not only ignore the real problem, it would exacerbate it.

II. The "Ultra Left"

There are other organizations -- "Chinese" Communists, Trotskyists, etc. -- which criticize the Communist Party for being too moderate and which retain the Communist mode of factional struggle within other organizations. However, these groups do not have a significant following among Negroes; they are even smaller than the Communist Party; and they do not occupy any positions of organizational power within the Civil Rights mainstream. By far and large, such groups have concentrated on an appeal to the nationalist sentiment among Negroes.

The foregoing analysis of the traditional "Communist" and the "Ultra" Left does not mean that there are no Communists of any kind infiltrating the movement. There are. But it does mean that people like J. Edgar Hoover, who have a vested political interest in minimizing the strength of the Communists, have distorted the problem. I suspect the complex reality can best be put in terms of the Harlem riot last summer.

As even the FBI admitted, no group, not the Communists nor anyone else, "organized" that upheaval. It grew out of the intolerable conditions of the ghetto and the hatred of police brutality; it involved many socially desperate youth who, as dropouts, are without a future at the age of sixteen or seventeen. Various elements attempted to sione on the situation, among them criminals whose main concern was looting and some "Ultra" Left organizations. The latter organizations could not start the riots, nor control them. They could only seek to try to fan existing emotions. If, once again, there were an adequate program and struggle against the ghetto conditions, such groups would become utterly irrelevant; and if there is not, there is no way of stopping them from trying to capitalize on the situation.

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III. The "Unaffiliated Left"

By the "Unaffiliated Left" I mean groups of people within the movement who are bound together, not by membership in an organization, but by sharing common experiences, emotions and politics. There are two types of thinking on this "Unaffiliated Left" that are most important.

a) The Thirties Veterans. One encounters people who went through the Thirties together (or sometimes their children), who were in or around the Communist or fellow-traveling movements but who no longer belong to any organization. These people often act in common, yet they are not under orders from any Central Committee. They usually regard Communist totalitarianism as "progressive" but proselytizing this point of view is not their main activity. They believe that white liberals, the Negro middle class, the union bureaucrats and many other participants in the movement can, and should be, bluntly criticized; but to talk of "Communist" or "Ultra" tendencies within the movement is "red baiting." Thus, anyone with Communist or pro-Communist leanings is granted a privileged sanctuary where, immune from criticisms, he can criticize everyone else. The distinguishing political characteristic of the Thirties veterans is that they have no concept of coalition and alliance with the major forces in the society. Most of them did not understand, for instance, that Johnson, for all his faults, was infinitely better than Goldwater. In their America, there is nothing to choose between LBJ and Goldwaterism which means that the overwhelming majority of the American people are politically hopeless. From this despairing vantage point, the Thirties Veterans come to think of a Genocide resolution at the UN as more important than the Civil Rights Act and to engage in an elitist political maneuver.

The Thirties Veterans are not a numerically large group in the movement. But they are sophisticated, organizationally skilled, and their significance is in terms of their influence rather than their strength. They obviously cannot be dealt with by any organizational means since they are not themselves formally organized. The problem which they represent can best be confronted by dealing with those to whom they attach themselves; the "Spontaneous Left."

b) The Spontaneous Left. This is perhaps the most important group on this spectrum and the hardest to define. It is not organized and it contains considerable differences within itself. The Spontaneous Left is critical of "white liberalism," the established Civil Rights leadership, and prides itself on "militancy," which is defined as intransigence and the refusal of all compromise. While calling for a mass movement, the Spontaneous Left tends to isolate itself because of its rejection of all possible allies: labor, the churches, the liberals, etc. On many issues, the political positions taken by this tendency are the same as those urged by the "Ultra" Left, by the Thirties Veterans or even by the Nationalists. This has led many people who are familiar with the facts of life in the Thirties and Forties to assume that this must be the result of conspiratorial, Communist-type infiltration. This is not the case.

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The Spontaneous Left appeals to young people who, first of all, are convinced that Civil Rights and genuine equality will require significant changes, not simply in Southern prejudice of bigotry generally, but in American society and the American economy. I share this point of view.

But then these people go on to despair -- and they sometimes do not themselves know that this is what they are doing. They reject all allies within and without the movement, black and white. Racism, they say, is not a negotiable issue; it is absolutely wrong and therefore any compromise, and demand sort of total and immediate freedom, is a sell-out. Of course racism is absolutely wrong, but the effective implementation of the moral rights of a 10% minority requires allies and politics. The Spontaneous Left does not see the necessities and complexities of the struggle. It therefore accentuates the negative: "social dislocation" as the only tactic (social dislocation is, as I have so often pointed out, one of the most important tactics, but not a panacea); the refusal of partial and limited victory. Sometimes a positive program is put forward, but it is usually a fantasy about guerilla strategies, or a revolutionary upsurge of the black and white poor against the whole society, the Civil Rights and labor movements included.

As critical as I am of this point of view, I insist that we distinguish its extreme, and oversimplified, abstractions from its genuine insights. This is necessary because the spirit and the people of the Spontaneous Left are very important to the movement. Our progress is slow; sometimes our allies drag their feet; and sometimes we ourselves fail in leadership and imagination. What is not true is that democracy and non-violence have irrevocably failed. If they have, so then has the Negro failed for there is no other way to win. And the only way to prove that democracy and non-violence still have meaning is to demonstrate their effectiveness in action by achieving significant change.

The key to the phenomenon of the "Spontaneous Left" is not in Moscow, Peking or Havana. It is in Harlem and Mississippi. And the only effective answer to blind-alley approaches is solid progress which makes a tangible difference in the daily lives of Negro citizens.

That the Civil Rights Act was an historic step forward is undeniable. Indeed, historians will record that the decade between the Supreme Court school decision and the Civil Rights Act witnessed the destruction of the legal foundation of Jim Crow. This achievement, of course, has been registered in response to the massive pressures generated by the Negro and his white allies. I am not in sympathy with those who would decry the Civil Rights Act as an opiate, ignoring the possibilities it opens up for us - possibilities of shifting our focus to new problem areas. The Act has been rightly described as a prologue - it sets the stage.

But we must be ready for the first act - ready with the program and the actors. Here I want to be brief, but it is pointless to outline the problems posed by the Right and the Left without suggesting solutions.

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Possible Solutions

A. The Civil Rights Movement Alone:

1. Throughout the country, but particularly in the South, massive voter registration campaigns must be mounted. An estimated 3.6 million Negroes of voting age remain to be heard from in Dixie. Their potential political power must be mobilized - through a variety of techniques: demonstrations, litigation, or whatever seems appropriate in given situations. Above all, I am convinced, the civil rights organizations must be unified in this effort - in Mississippi and elsewhere - combining our various specialized skills and techniques. We simply cannot afford disunity and divisiveness in this critical area.

2. I believe we must begin now to prepare the Negro community for vigorous enforcement of the fair employment section of the Act, which will take effect in July. I understand that the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO has already begun to prepare local labor bodies for full compliance. We have an obligation to educate and mobilize our community on this issue, so that they will be ready to demand their rights - again, through a variety of techniques, including boycotts.

3. Police brutality, North and South, is another area in which the civil rights movement as such can make progress. We must everywhere be part of the cry for civilian review boards - not in the naive belief that they are a panacea but in the conviction that police conduct is not the exclusive responsibility of commissioners and politicians. Police must be answerable to the citizenry they presumably protect, and if they have been educated to any other concept of their role, now is the time to re-educate them.

B. The Civil Rights Movement and its Allies:

These, then are some of the major areas in which the Negro community, relying on a diversity of means, can push forward. Let us frankly admit, however, that there are limits to the progress that the civil rights movement can achieve on its own. After all, the fundamental limitation of the Civil Rights Act is precisely that it is a Civil Rights Act, whereas the most serious problems confronting the Negro community today are not, strictly speaking, civil rights problems. They are social and economic problems deeply rooted in our economic life. They are problems of employment, housing, and education. The Civil Rights Act does not abolish slums, create jobs or provide decent housing.

To achieve these goals requires an alliance between Negroes and organized, progressive forces in the white community. This principle governs the second group of programs I would advocate.

1. - We have to develop employment policies which go beyond the placing of individual Negroes into professional jobs. It is not enough to exhort Negro youth to stay in school. We must insist on a sufficient degree of economic planning to enable us to know what jobs will be available for them upon graduation. We must have answers for the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled Negroes who are imperiled by structural changes in the labor market as a result of the technological revolution.

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2. Full and fair employment and the upgrading of wages are essential if civil rights are to be meaningful. The voice of our movement should be loud in demanding implementation of the proposals of the Senate Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment for an additional \$5 billion in social investment per year as a means of creating jobs and beginning the elimination of slums.

3. We should be joining with labor, liberals and others in a campaign to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers;

4. And to increase the minimum wage to \$2.00 per hour.

5. We should be demanding immediate passage of an accelerated public works program and repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

6. We should be in the front ranks of the fight for Medicare and medical programs for poverty-stricken children as steps toward a national health plan.

7. We should be mobilizing support for the expansion of the Economic Opportunity Act, insisting on the rights of the poor, black and white, to be involved in the decision-making process.

8. We must be open to new ideas - to the proposals, for example, that youngsters be paid to go to school.

9. Finally, we need to be demanding of government - at all levels - a serious timetable for the elimination of slums.

CONCLUSION

Automation and the like are not exclusively Negro problems. Nor is the educational crisis, or the growth of slums. Of course, we cannot take all of society's burdens on our shoulders. On the other hand, enlightened self-interest dictates that we come up with some far-reaching answers or find ourselves stymied. For in a modern, automating society, there are limits to self-help.

And in such a society, the economic realities are such that, in seeking answers for the Negro, we will in fact be refashioning national policies for the benefit of the white dispossessed as well. We can help stimulate motion in sections of the white population - in the labor movement, among liberals, religious groups, and so forth. Whoever doubts this need only ask why we have a "war on poverty" today, if not for the civil rights movement and its reverberation throughout the country.

We need to stimulate such motion for another reason. We cannot talk about the democratic road to freedom unless we are talking about building a majority movement in America. This means ~~that~~ we need white allies. It means we must be united with them in demanding a program for reconstructing American life.

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Such a program in my view, will not only answer the frustrations which breed no-win policies, they will also undercut the danger on the right - or at least its political potency. We must create a situation in which backlashes are politically neutralized by having to pay too high a price for the exercise of racist impulses. The program for racial equality must be so intertwined with progressive economic and social policies as to make it impossible to choose one without the other. I know of no better educational technique.

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Prepared by Bayard Rustin
for the
Negro Leadership Conference
January 30-31, 1965
New York City



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
MARCH 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 2, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of March 2, 1965, Jack Kling, a Communist Party (CP) of Illinois State Board member, had in his possession a copy of a report of Bayard Rustin, the individual who assisted in organizing the "March on Washington" and who is a prominent civil rights leader, which report was delivered by Rustin at the "State of Race" conference sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in New York City on January 30, and 31, 1965.

Rustin's report is entitled "The Influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights Movement" and was characterized by Kling as a report which was of value to the CP in its Negro Civil Liberties Movement. According to the source, Kling had obtained this report for the purpose of circulating it among the Illinois CP leadership for their understanding and utilization.

Source further advised that in commenting on Rustin's report, Kling stated that he thought it was an excellent report and that the CP should use it as an outline for a program of action in the civil rights field. Also in his comments concerning this report, Kling stated relative to Rustin that Rustin was a former member of the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153235-1096

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
MAR 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

JCS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The report of Bayard Rustin consisting of nine pages is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 3/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJ: CIRM
IS - C

CINAL

DECLASSIFICATION AS OF

by 6040 2/23/77

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum and appropriate copies for New York which contain an attached report of BAYARD RUSTIN given at the "State of Race" NALC sponsored Conference held in New York City, 1/30 and 31/65.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished same to SA [redacted] on 3/2/65.

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

It is noted that the attached document may be the subject of discussion at the National Negro Commission meeting, CP, USA to be held in New York City, 3/20 and 21/65, based upon JACK KLING's characterization that this document could be used as an outline for a CP program of action in the CP civil rights movement.

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- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-432067) (COMINFIL NALC)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-139834) (COMINFIL NALC)
- 4 - Chicago
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-36644) (COMINFIL NALC)
 - (1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

100-153735-1097

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MAR 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Sector [initials]

EHW:bls
(11)

1 XEROX cc
for 100-46729
done 3/17/65

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

dm

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 1099-1098 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial Date

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut
March 10, 1965

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On February 27, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date [redacted] stated that HENRY WINSTON would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 PM in order to deliver an address entitled, "What's Ahead For the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint".

On January 2, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] is in charge of the distribution of Communist Party (CP) literature within the CP of Connecticut.

During August, 1961, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

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On March 8, 1965, the first source advised that on March 6, 1965, HENRY WINSTON appeared at New Haven, Connecticut, at which time he delivered an address entitled, "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint". According to the source, the program was under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee. [redacted] was chairman of the affair.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

100-153735-1100

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MAR 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On January 2, 1964, the second source advised that [redacted] is a member of the State Board, CP of Connecticut.

According to the first source, approximately sixty persons attended the address given by HENRY WINSTON. [redacted] made a plea for contributions to "The Worker" and stated that the quota set for Connecticut had been raised for the year 1965 to \$850.00, which was \$100.00 more than that set for 1964. The source said that [redacted] was in attendance at the affair and that he brought a contribution of \$125.00 from the Hartford, Connecticut area. A total of \$353.25 was collected during the course of WINSTON's appearance.

On April 11, 1958, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that [redacted] was designated as one of three CP members in Connecticut who were to receive copies of materials and directives from the National Office of the CP, USA for dissemination to party groups in Connecticut.

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A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on October 10, 1959, that PHIL BART, National Secretary of the CP, USA, had made the statement that [redacted] had joined the CP twenty-two years ago and had given the prime years of his life to the party and desired to continue as a member.

According to the first source, [redacted] was pleased with the amount collected and stressed the fact that all in attendance should subscribe to "The Worker" which is one of the few newspapers in the United States not owned by monopolies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

According to the first source, HENRY WINSTON was introduced by [redacted] who pointed out that as a Communist leader, WINSTON fought for and was jailed for social reforms which since have been enacted into law. [redacted] said that WINSTON was brutally beaten while confined in jail as a result of which he became blind and that WINSTON was selfless in the struggle for social justice and economic opportunity. The source said that WINSTON received a standing ovation before he began to speak. He was described by the source as a capable speaker with a good memory for events and one who apparently knows his subject.

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According to the first source, WINSTON said that February, 1965 is a Negro history month, that the Negroes have made tremendous contributions in every field and have constantly fought for human and civil rights which would not only benefit them but would also benefit the entire country as a whole. He said that there are those in this country who would maintain the status quo, such individuals being the monopolists and the capitalists. WINSTON said that suggestions have been made to arm the Negroes, however, such action would only play into the hands of the Southern communities who control their local governments completely. He said that suggestions have also been made to make the Negro economically self-sufficient, however, such suggestion would be an impossibility in a country where 180 million white persons are neighbors of the Negro. He said that the better solution would have the Negro enter politics thereby giving him a greater say-so in the formulation of laws thereby aiding integration and causing better educational facilities to be offered to him. This he described as a giant step towards socialism.

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RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

According to the source, WINSTON said that trade unionism must lead the way in the South which so far has been sparsely organized. He said that although he knows it is extremely difficult to gain entry into small towns which are controlled, it had also been difficult to organize the Ford Motor Company which he had helped to do. Even though this task had been difficult, the Ford Motor Company is presently organized.

WINSTON then described the present situation in Viet Nam. He said that eight-five percent of the persons in that country do not want their cities bombed since they realize that such action can only lead to thermo-nuclear war. He said that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON has disregarded the mandate given to him by the people of the United States, by directing that North Viet Nam be bombed. According to WINSTON, the United States is the only country in the world which believes that it is taking the right course and that U THANT, General Secretary of the United Nations, has made the statement that the news media within the United States keeps "us fed" with wrong facts. According to WINSTON, due to pressure brought upon him, U THANT modified this statement the following day. WINSTON said in a ridiculing manner that the United States wanted to insure free elections in South Viet Nam, however, they know that a free election in that country would unify both North and South Viet Nam. He said that the Communists desire only peace in the world with no nuclear war but that the United States is exploiting the fact that in their opinion China and the Soviet Union are at odds with each other. He said that the United States is not sincere in its "peace efforts" and that they want the "so-called infiltration" stopped in Viet Nam before they discuss peace and enter into negotiations.

WINSTON said that the Soviet Union had prevented the United States from ousting FIDEL CASTRO from Cuba, that the Soviet Union had shipped tanks to Algeria, which action prevented a war there and that the Soviet Union was then

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

sending anti-aircraft guns to North Viet Nam in order to help that country. He said that in view of the above, it is the Soviet Union and "we Communists" who are helping the fight for independence all over the world and he added that the white people should realize that they constitute only ten per cent of the world population and that consequently all people should and must live together in harmony.

According to WINSTON, "we" must bring pressure into any organization possible, whether it be fraternal, social or a service organization. This pressure must be brought to bear on political leaders in order to see that "foreign countries" of Alabama and Mississippi adhere to the Constitution of the United States.

According to the first source, WINSTON said that pressure is again being brought to bear on the CP through the McCarran Act in order to force the Party to register pursuant to that act. He said that the showdown in this respect has been put off from March, 1965 to November, 1965, and that the United States Government has directed that two leaders of the Party must register it. He said that "we" are going to see that "they are disappointed and that the issue would again involve a long legal battle.

According to the first source, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 PM. The source said that according to WINSTON, the latter was completely blind in his left eye and could only distinguish light and dark with his right eye.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-29)
FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-9851) (P)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION
IS - C: ISA of 1959
(Bufile 100-3-29)
(New Haven file 100-9851)

HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(Bufile 100-1473)
(New Haven file 100-11242)
CINAL

There are enclosed for the Bureau, 9 copies and for New York, 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Communist Party, USA, Conn. District, New Haven Division", and dated as above.

- 6 - Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-1473, HENRY WINSTON)
- 3 - New York (100-1532) (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100- , CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-269, HENRY WINSTON)
- 7 - New Haven
 - (1 - 100-18290, CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-11242, HENRY WINSTON)
 - (1 - 100-11821, [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-10787, [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-1873, [redacted])
 - (1 - [redacted])

WCH:mam
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100-153735-1101

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MAR 11 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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NH 100-9851

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from [redacted], the disclosure of which could jeopardize a security informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources who furnished information as set forth in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

b7D

First source - [redacted]
Second source - [redacted]
Third source - CG 5824-S*
Fourth source - NH 369-S*
Fifth source - NY 1750-S*

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-

March 11, 1965

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23570) (Ruc)

[redacted]
SM - C

Reference New York letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1965, captioned, "CIRM, IS - C," which concerned a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission to be held March 20-21, 1965, in New York City. New York requested [redacted] to identify [redacted], who apparently is to be invited to the National Negro Commission meeting.

On March 9, 1965, [redacted] orally advised that he does not know the identity of [redacted] [redacted] advised that he expects to attend the National Negro Commission meeting and he will make every effort to identify [redacted]

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- 3 - Bureau (1 - 100-442529) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- ② - New York (100- [redacted] 100-153735; CIRM) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted])

RCW:dfr
(7)

100-153735-1102

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APR 1 1965

FBI - BALTIMORE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2012



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 12, 1957

Teletype 100-43070
Teletype 100-143100

Re: ~~Harlem Freedom Forum~~
Internal Security - C

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 11, 1957, that at a meeting of the Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF) held in New York on March 10, 1957, it was decided to send the following telegram to President Johnson:

The gravity of the situation in Alabama demands that the Federal Government take whatever action necessary, including the use of Federal troops to guarantee the peaceful right of every citizen to the ballot and the right to peaceful assembly to petition for the redress of grievances.

The source stated the telegram would be sent during the evening of March 11, 1957.

A copy of the telegram is attached hereto.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI
nor the views or opinions
of the individual agents
therein. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned
to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

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FILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 100-153735-1103
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

1.

APPENDIX

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM
Also known as Harlem
Freedomways Forum,
Freedomways Forum

A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted [redacted] during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings. This organization would be called Freedomways Forum and in appearance would be a non-CP organization, but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished.

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem CP was held at 2235 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP.

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The source advised on September 16, 1964, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the HFF held at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, on September 14, 1964, it was decided to change the name HFF to Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF).

The source advised on November 30, 1964, that there is no established headquarters for HFF at the present time and that meetings of the HFF are held at the homes of the various members.

A second source advised on October 13, 1963, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, USA, at that time.

The July 7, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, published a statement of the New York District of the CP, USA, stating that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had been expelled from the CP.

A third source advised on November 11, 1964, that [redacted] was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA, at that time.

3/12/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438725)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-148729)

SUBJECT: HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM aka
IS-C
(OO:NY)

ReNYTT to Director 3/11/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM setting forth verbatim text of telegram sent to President JOHNSON on 3/11/65 by Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF).

The source referred to in LHM is

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" as the information reported by the source could result in the identification of a valuable active informant. Such an identification would interfere seriously with security investigations in the NY area and, therefore, be injurious to the national defense.

b7D

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (Inv)
- 1 - New York (100-148729) (41)

JEM:kmk
(7)

100-153735-1104

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APR 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Director

STATION WDTM-FM
DATE 2/28/65
PROGRAM FORUM
TIME 10:15p

TOPIC: ALLAN STONE interviews RUSS NIXON, editor of the National Guardian, and HERBERT APTHEKER.

STONE: Good evening, this is ALLAN STONE. Welcome to FORUM. On tonights program we're going to have two pre-recorded interviews, the first with RUSS NIXON. MR. NIXON is the General Manager of the newspaper The National Guardian and he comes up for trial on the 18th of March for contempt of Congress for failure to testify at a House Un-American Activities Committee private hearing, or closed hearing, and we'll let the interview speak for itself. The second interview on tonights program will be with the eminent historian and Marxist scholar, DR. HERBERT APTAKER(sic) (APTHEKER). DR APTAKER was in Detroit recently, speaking and concluded a national tour on Negro History.

At the WDTM microphone today is RUSS NIXON, who is the General Manager of the National Guardian newspaper, a news weekly which has been described by some people as left-wing and by it's own staff as progressive. Welcome to WDTM RUSS NIXON.

NIXON: Thank you very much, I'm glad to be here.

STONE: Ahh, as some of our audience knows, MR NIXON is in a position of being accused of being in contempt of Congress because of a refusal to testify in private, I believe, along with two other people, about his activities concerning the trip of Professor (KAORU) YASUI of the Japanese Peace Movement. Now that's very brief and perhaps inaccurate, let me ask RUSS NIXON to describe just what happened.

NIXON: Well it's brief but it's not inaccurate, maybe some of your listeners will recall in November, 1963 Professor YASUI, who is the head of the Japanese Peace Movement and Dean of the Law School at Hosei University, came to the United States and he came to Detroit. It was a tragic day, we were hear on the day that President KENNEDY was assassinated. We had meetings here, a meeting at Wayne State University, and this was part of a national tour. It is stemming from this visit and the efforts that were necessary to have him permitted to make this visit that we now find ourselves charged with contempt of Congress. We go on trial on March 18th, in Washington D.C., and we could be subjected to a year jail sentence and \$1,000 fine.

I think it's important that I tell you what I mean when I say "we". There are three of us involved, one is MRS. DAGMAR SON, who is famed throughout the world as the founder of Women Strike for Peace.

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NIXON: (re WILSON) She's an artist, a designer, and known as probably the leading figure in the American Peace Movement. The second colleague of mine in trouble, as it were, is a woman, MRS. DONNA ALLEN who is one of the leaders of the Women Strike for Peace and who is the Legislative Chairman of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, she's an economist she has just published a book on fringe benefits, it's being printed and published by Cornell University. They're the three of us who are involved.

Now to make the story very quick, Professor YASUI was blocked from coming here, and getting his visa be the standard provisions of the existing Immigration legislation, the WALTER-MC CARRAN Act, which was passed at the height of the MC CARTHY period in 1952. And since he is blocked, we were told by the government he visited China, he visited the Soviet Union and was engaged in certain peace activity. It became necessary to, in a formal way, to ask the State Department to waive this blockade and permit him to come. Well when we were informed of this, on one visit MRS. ALLEN went with me to the State Department and on another visit MRS. WILSON went with me. They were interested because their groups and their members were attending his speeches and they wanted to hear him. Subsequently, we convinced the government that it was, in their own terms, quotation "in the public interest" for Professor YASUI to come here and they waived the opposition to his coming and he made a successful trip.

STONE: Now this is a perfectly legal maneuver on your part, any citizen can go, if this is an administrative ruling, and ask that it be changed?

NIXON: Yes. Well, it's not only legal, it's the only way that you can proceed, as a matter of fact, this is what we were told we would have to do by the State Department. Ahh, now we come to the next chapter. The House Un-American Activities Committee, which as many of my listeners will know, is a committee of Congress that has been, for a long time, investigating people who they don't like, who they say, are left-wing, who have ideas that they say are un-American, and an increasing number of people are saying that this is un-American in itself, to try and investigate the ideas of people. This committee subpoenaed us to come to Washington to a secret hearing and what they told us they wanted to inquire about was our effort in having gone before the State Department to achieve the visa for Professor YASUI.

STONE: Ahh, MR. NIXON, you said a secret hearing, now was this the wording in the subpoena or did they put it in a different way? Now as I recall they term their private hearings executive sessions, is that true?

NIXON: Yes Sir.

STONE: Now was this the way the subpoena read, or were you under the understanding that when you got to Washington that this was just a hearing.

NIXON: Well actually, the subpoena did not say anything about what type of a hearing it was, but we were given to understand, verbally, before we went there that it was to be an executive session. Now that means the doors are locked, that there's no public transcript, the press is not present, the public is not present, and nothing can be revealed publically about the hearing.

STONE: Is this information, however, available to members of Congress on request? For instance, a Congressman, not on the committee, wanted to get the transcript of a hearing of an executive session of another committee of Congress, could he demand this, or just ask for it?

NIXON: Yes, your suggestion is that it is only partially secret, it's secret in a rather biased fashion and you're quite right. In addition to that the committee itself can, by a vote of the majority, which would be five people, release the full transcript anytime they wished, a partial transcript, or summaries. Ahh, for these reasons and many others we felt that we didn't want to say whatever we had to say on this behind closed doors and we thought that this was a rather star-chamber, sneak play which deserved public exposure, and so we insisted that we would not proceed with this until we were able to do it in public and they refused this and subsequently, and very quickly they said well since you refused you're in contempt of Congress and we've now been indicted, fingerprinted and we go on trial on March 18th.

STONE: Now there's something ~~different~~ about this contempt citation that's a little different than the usual, it was not voted on by Congress, was it?

NIXON: I can see you've done your homework, you're quite well aquanted with this. That is a special feature in this case, in ordinary cases the entire membership of the House of Representatives, 435 members, debates and votes on a contempt citation. In this instance, Congress was not in session so they did not vote and the Speaker of the House of Representatives interpreted his position merely as a messenger boy to transmit the contempt action of the committee, without any further consideration to the Justice Department. Many Congressmen are disturbed about this because this means 5 members of Congress could commit the entire United States Congress to an effort to put a citizen in jail on a controversial issue of this sort before a co

NIXON: Several Congressmen, Congressman BURTON of San Francisco, Congressman RYAN of New York, and others, have put bills into the hopper in Washington that would change these rules. So this action by four-five men could not be repeated and so that it would be necessary in the future for the entire house to act on any such question.

STONE: I noticed that one of the bills, at least, was attempted to be made retroactive which would make null and void the contempt ahh -

NIXON: Yes sir, quite right, these bills would be retroactive to the day that Congress recessed in 1964 and that would quash these contempt citations.

STONE: Is this an unprecedented step by the ahh, ahh, Congress or has there been some sort of an attempt before to work on these things the way it was done without being, going through the regular procedure.

NIXON: No, this is quite unprecedented, Congress has usually acted on these matters. Also unprecedented, I think is the challenge we're making to their right to force private citizens into secret hearings against their own will. I should tell you that we're going to fundamentally test the entire operation of the committee, in other words we're going to say in our trial, and if we have to go to the Appeals Court, to the Appeals Court and to the Supreme Court, we're going to say that it is unconstitutional to have a committee investigating and considering legislation that would violate the First Amendment by imposing restrictions on the right of speech, free press, free assembly, free petition. We're going to make a fundamental challenge to the committee.

STONE: What would happen, let me project a bit, what would happen, for instance, oftentimes there are some people who request private hearings and would be willing to testify just the opposite of you, now what happens if the committee feels that the information that they are requesting from someone is not in the public interest to reveal at that time because they are planning legislation or planning material or perhaps even hoping to turn over material to the appropriate police officials for further arrests?

NIXON: Well that in a way is what is going to be tested here, it's a challenge and a controversy between this kind of contention by the committee and the right of a private citizen to be protected in certain ways against a committee of this sort. I can tell you that it was clearly established in the discussions which we had and the record that we now have of those discussions that there was no national security information involved.

STONE: Well they did ask you some questions and I got the impression that there was a different type of response from the three people, MRS. ALLEN, MRS. WILSON and yourself, what did you say or not say before the committee.

NIXON: There's really no difference between the three cases and that's reflected in the fact that now all three cases have been consolidated; our trial will be a common trial and our defense will be a common defense. The differences are very minor. I refused to even take the oath. MRS. WILSON and MRS. ALLEN took the oath and then refused to answer any questions whatsoever. The question that was asked of MRS. WILSON, which she refused to answer was simply that they had had testimony in these previous secret hearings to the effect that she had gone with me on a certain date in November, 1963 to the State Department on behalf of Professor YASUI's visa. That's the only substantive question that was asked.

STONE: Ahh, and you said, did you give the committee assurances that you were willing to testify in public as to this particular issue.

NIXON: Well there should be no misunderstanding about that, we did not, and I certainly did not say that I would answer any and all questions that they might want to ask, I would have considered, I can tell you, their questions as they came/ But what we said was that we would take the oath and we would proceed with the hearings and testify, as we considered their questions in public. This was all that was involved, we just would not proceed.

STONE: Ahh, I see. Well now ahh, lets sum up the thing, now you went to the State Department on behalf of your newspaper along with two people who are prominent in the American Peace Movement simply to change an administrative ruling of the State Department as to the acceptability of Professor YASUI of the peace movement of Japan to make a tour of the United States for the National Guardian, is that correct?

NIXON: That's correct. I do think it's important for people to understand the general value and meaning of this issue. I just noticed that yesterday the Michigan Democratic Party in it's state convention in Grand Rapids voted to support the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, other state Democratic Parties have done so. And former President Truman, you know called this, just recently, he said the House Un-American Activities Committee is the most un-American thing in America.

NIXON: That is our position and we're determined to wage this fight in such a way that it will not only protect the three of us but all citizens from the attack of this kind of smearing, witch-hunting and basically un-American inquiry. Because what we need here is ~~freedom~~ freedom of descent, freedom of speech political freedom that's not subject to this kind of intimidation.

STONE: Today we've been talking with RUSS NIXON, who is the General Manager of the newspaper, the weekly newspaper, The National Guardian published in New York, who is to go on trial March 18th along with MRS. DAGMAR WILSON and MRS. ~~LEE~~ what is her first -

NIXON: DONNA ALLEN. Her husband is a professor at Michigan State University, incidentally.

STONE: - ahh who are also accused of being in contempt of Congress for not being willing to testify in private, or an executive session before the House Un-American Activities Committee. We want to thank RUSS NIXON for coming to WDTM today.

NIXON: Thank you very much.

STONE: Today we are talking to DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Director of the American Institute of Marxist Studies and the Literary Executor of the estate of W. E. B. DUBOIS, at least the literary part of it. W.E.B. DUBOIS is one of ~~the~~ America's scholars on the Negro History and the Negro question and today we'll talk with DR. APTHEKER about W.E.B. DUBOIS and the history of the Negro people, especially that in the United States, and perhaps talk about the civil rights movement and its affect and where its going and what is the role of history and scholarship in this movement. Welcome to WDTM.

HERB: It's a great pleasure to be here.

STONE: What does it mean exactly the Literary Executor, what does this charge you with, Sir?

HERB: DR. DUBOIS had an enormous collection of papers and letters, I estimate perhaps as much as 250,000 altogether. When he left the United States for Africa he directed that all these papers and letters be put into my custody. I am charged now that he has died with preparing these for publication in a life and letters of the great doctor.

STONE: Could you tell us, give us a thumbnail sketch for the audience as to who W.E.B. DUBOIS was and his importance in American letters?

HERB: I'd like nothing better. The only problem in answering your question is the thumbnail. DR. DUBOIS is one of the great titans of world history. He was born to ALFRED and MARY BURKHART(phn) DUBOIS, a rather poor Negro couple, scratched out a living in farming in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in February, 1868. He died in Accra, the capital of Ghanna in West Africa in August 1963. The day before the great civil rights demonstration in Washington. DUBOIS was the founder of the modern Negro liberation movement in the United States. He was the founder of the present African Liberation Movement, and to be the acknowledged inspirer of two such world shaking epochs indicates that we are dealing here with a man of the stature of LINCOLN or LENIN. He also was a fantastic scholar, he was a poet, he wrote plays, some of them produced in Hollywood Bowl. He wrote two novels in his early life, he did another, a trilogy, when he was in his 80's, called BLACK FLAME. He began his teaching career as a professor of Greek and Latin, he was fluent of German and French wrote in both languages and lectured in both languages. He produced Harvard Historical Studies Number one in 1896. That was his PhD dissertation, he's the first Negro to receive a PhD at Harvard. He really pioneered in a half a dozen fields of scholarship too.

HERB: He produced the first book in what is today called Urban Sociology, the book is called The Philadelphia Negro and it was written while he was at the University of Pennsylvania, published in 1899. He wrote at least two classics that it seems clear will live forever one was first published in 1903, the great and lyrical souls of black folk, which went into 28 editions he was the original publisher and is now happily available in a 50¢ paperback. And probably his magnum opus, certainly in the field of history, his great black reconstruction first published in 1935 and now also available in a somewhat more expensive paperback. The Souls of Black Folk is magnificent writing, some of the essays are so beautiful it is impossible not to weep, such as On the Passing of the First Born. The historic point of Souls of Black Folk is that it threw down the gauntlet of Negro protest in the beginning of the 20th Century and specifically contested the leadership and the ideas of MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. The great point of Black Reconstruction, published as I said in 1935, is that it challenged successfully as it has turned out, the racist, white supremacist school of American historiography which up to that point was quite dominant, particularly challenging it in the very sensitive areas of the Civil War and the reconstruction periods.

STONE: Ahh, may I interrupt and ask you did not DR DUBOIS have something to do with the early history of the NAACP?

HERB: Oh yes, as I said he was the founder of the modern Negro Liberation movement and DUBOIS was decisive in the founding of the NAACP. Historically the two individuals most important were probably WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, a white man and a Socialist, and DR. DUBOIS, who by the way at that time was also a member of the Socialist Party. DUBOIS had founded in 1905 a militant civil rights all-Negro movement called the Niagra movement and that entire organization, its whole membership, joined at his urging, the NAACP when it was first conceived in 1909 and incorporated in 1910, and he was a member of the Executive Board in the beginning.

STONE: He was also editor of their ahh, their ahh magazine, wasn't that true?

HERB: Yes. He was the founder and the editor of the Crisis from 1910 through 1934.

STONE: What about his relationship with the American Civil Liberties Union, was he also not instrumental and being prominent in that organization?

HERB: Yes he was very active in the ACLU.

HERB: He always continued his active interests in civil liberties and he himself was frequently victimized, he was once actually arrested by the United States Government, indicted, fingerprinted, mugged and tried when he was past eighty, and of course acquitted. He was charged with being a foreign agent, which is about like charging ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the same crime.

STONE: This bring me to the next point in that obviously here's a man of stature, even if one were simply to go to the library, any modern library, and look at the list of books and when they were published and the titles and so forth, would give you an idea of his stature, when then is he so little known and noted in the general American press and specifically by fellow Negroes

HERB: Well there are two reasons why he has been underplayed, which would not apply to the minimization among Negroes, although its part of it. The first reason is that he was a black man, a black man in America is, as DUBOIS said himself, beyond the veil, or as WRIGHT said he's in an iron cage. TED WARD said he was in a big white fog. Whatever the image the point is that he is, as it is said, in his place and his place is forgotten he is not himself supposed to be active or creative, he's supposed to be manipulated and docile and passive, etc. Well this means that he is to be forgotten. So in general the Negro has been omitted in terms of any active position in the American social order or American history. This is less true now for obvious reason but it's still true generally, that's one thing. The other is that DUBOIS was not only a black man he was a black poet, a black genius and a militant anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, Socialist, and late in his life, Communist.

STONE: Could this be part of the reason for his being underplayed in American letters and the American press the fact that late in his life and what seemed to be the journey towards the end of his life more and more to the position of the Communists or the American Marxists.

HERB: Oh there's no doubt that his general left orientation induced and intensified the boycotting of him and the hounding of him as I said he was actually arrested. He was barred, he was treated like PAUL ROBESON for essentially similar reasons, maybe a little worse than ROBESON, I don't think MR. ROBESON was ever actually arrested, he was just exiled. So yes that is a fundamental thing, although they could not really quiet the man he ran for United States Senator when he was past eighty and got 250,000 votes, which is not very bad for a man who doesn't exist. And even the New York Times as late as 1948 when it wanted an expert summary of where the Negro was, turned to DUBOIS, he did a feature for the Times magazine as late as 1948.

STONE: One other thing that I'd like to ask in terms of the fact that DUBOIS is not known generally and that is what is being done to bring to light the genuine history of Negroes in the United States, their culture, their capabilities and their history, what, I know that you're involved in this and could you give us a brief summary of the picture as far as the growing enlightenment to Negroes themselves of their own past history and to the American public in general?

HERB: Again the problem in this question is the necessity of brevity but let me say what I can within our limits, first while there is now a great excitement about Negro history its kind of been discovered since the Negro movement is so vast that even the New York Times can no longer hide it, and its almost become lucrative now so that makes it a real American enterprise. Nevertheless its very important to bear in mind that Negroes in the first place have paid great attention to their history and there were many Negro historians before the Civil War and during the Civil War, people like GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS and ~~JOSEPH XXXXXXXX~~ JOSEPH T. WILSON, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, himself. Now the two great pioneers in this effort were above all CARTER G. WOODSON. The late DR. WOODSON, a Negro scholar, who lived most of his life in Washington, founded Negro History Week in 1926. He founded the association for the study of Negro life and history which is still very much in existence, he founded a learned journal, called the Journal of Negro History, which has been published quarterly ever since 1915. DR. WOODSON was a very outspoken man and he founded the association and Negro History Week as part of the liberation effort. The second giant in this field, as I've already said, is DU BOIS who got his PhD in history at Harvard, and well he wrote about 18 or 20 books in various fields, most of them were in history. There were many other distinguished Negro scholars in history like RAFORD(phn) LOGAN, CHARLES WESLEY, ALRUTHEOUS A. TAYLOR, who's no longer living, he used to be a FISK, and younger men of great competence such as LORENZO GREEN, BENJAMIN QUARRELS and JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN and others. These are all Negro people and they naturally pioneered in this effort and they ~~xx~~ carry much of the load. There have also been white people who have participated, this was true even before the Civil War too, some of the white abolitionist were interested in Negro history a man like JOSUAH COFFIN, for example.

STONE: May I ask since we're running short of time, what your view is as to the practicality of getting this kind of information in to the general school curriculum, in the grade school and the high school where not only Negroes can learn their own history as part of the American history as they are part of America, but the general public, the school public itself can learn this do you have any suggestions?

HERB: I would say that in answer to this that it seems obvious to me that if we are to have integrated education we must have integrated text books. It impossible to think of education cleansed of racism being conducted with textbooks which exude racism either by omission or by commission. I myself, I am an optomist, if I weren't I would have long since changed my mode of living. Things have been accomplished in the past 25 years in this whole area of Negro history, they are being accomplish now. What is needed is pressure, agitation, demonstration, a most effective form, organized. And I would emphasize the power of mothers, of women who see what their children are being fed, Negro and white women. The children are being fed racism. The mothers are very concerned as to what their children eat or do not eat but sometimes there isn't the same concern or expression of concern as to what the youngsters are taught and not taught in school. If church groups and ladies auxiliaries and PTA, plus the existing civil rights organizations really exert pressure, really & inquire carefully into the contents of the instruction textbooks considerable advances can be made. I repeat, however, that the effort to clean the curriculum is part of the whole effort structurally and substantively to produce an egalitarian rather than a race supremacist education.

STONE: Then you would say the mothers, the people who can express their direct concerns on the school systems must be to focal point of the effort to change the general school picture to get this information about Negro history and its relationship to general American history into the classroom, or at least present it to the students for their acceptance.

HERB: They must, I think, be the spearhead of the agitation of the activity. This does not mean that the rest of us must not be active and I would here suggest myself that scholars and teachers, historians and writers, it behoves them to interest themselves in this and to activate themselves just from the viewpoint of truth to which presumeably scholars are dedicated

STONE: Well DR. APTHEKER I thank you very much for joining us here on WDTM and I would like to just indicate that your position is Director of the organization you call AIMS, which is the American Institute of Marxist Studies, and to tell our audience that you are on tour now, I believe, of lecturing about the history and the culture the Negro people and that you are the Literary Executor of the W.E.B. DUBOIS, who, as we have discussed is one of the outstanding Negro historians and scholars. We want to thank you so much for visiting us, we could do a whole series of programs with you if there were time and perhaps sometime in the future a true dialouge between all points of view will becomes once more possible.

STONE: As of now you're speaking in the Mid-West area. Where do you speak next in this area, where would people be able to hear you, let's say after you leave Detroit?

HERB: Well after I leave Detroit I'm afraid that's about it, this is a termination of a lecture, although I will be lecturing at Queens University in Kingston, Canada, but actually after that I will be going home, that is to New York.

STONE: And your books are available, could you give us the titles of one or two of them so that people might like to follow up.

HERB: Oh, I'd love to, I'll mention a few one is a documentary history of the Negro people in the United States, which is in two volumes and in paper, Citadel published it. The other is American Negro Slave Revolts, a paper and cloth by International and just last week a new book of mine which happens to be the 17th that I have published, published by Humanities Press and it is called One Continual Cry, a phrase taken from DAVID WALKER's APPEAL To the Colored Citizens of the World, 1829, and I discuss that remarkable 1829 product written by a Negro and also reprint it for the first time in over 100 years.

STONE: Well thank you very much. We've been talking with DR HERBERT AP'THEKER and this is ~~KA~~ ALLAN STONE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-114)

DATE: March 10, 1965

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-29519)

SUBJECT: PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF
CP LEADERS
IS - C

On 2/28/65, radio station WDTM-FM, at 10:15 PM on its radio program "Forum", featured previously taped interviews by WDTM-FM announcer ALLAN STONE with HERBERT APTHEKER and RUSSELL NIXON. The Detroit Office monitored instant radio program.

10 - Bureau (Attachments)

- 1 - 100-357044 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
- 1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100-123974 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
- 1 - 100-437988 (AIMS)
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100- (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100- [redacted]

9 - New York (Attachments)

- 1 - 100-145839 (PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF CP LEADERS)
- 1 - 100-93572 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
- 1 - 100-80532 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
- 1 - 100-90750 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-148624 (AIMS)
- 1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100- (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100- [redacted]

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9 - Detroit

- 1 - 100-16293 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
- 1 - 100-19124 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
- 1 - 100-30619 (AIMS)
- 1 - 100-31791 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-29805 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
- 1 - 100-32457 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100-30213 [redacted]
- 1 - 80-981 (STATION WDTM-FM)

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Attached to each copy of instant letter is a verbatim transcript of instant interviews. The Detroit Office is not in possession of a subversive characterization for

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS -
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 11, 1965, that Henry Winston on March 11, 1965, had contacted [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, and indicated to [redacted] that he, Winston, had received a telegram from Detroit, Michigan, advising him that the National Council of Churches had called a conference of protest in Washington, D.C., for the AM of March 12, 1965. Winston advised [redacted] that he had learned that a train load of labor leaders and ministers were scheduled to leave Chicago, Illinois, for Washington, D.C., 10:00 AM on March 12, 1965. Winston indicated that the Chicago group upon arrival in Washington, D.C., would attempt to see the President of the United States on the Selma, Alabama, racial situation and other related questions, particularly "that bill" which is supposed to be considered this week end.

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Source further advised that Henry Winston inquired of [redacted] whether similar matters were occurring in Chicago and [redacted] responded affirmatively, indicating that over 100 ministers, clergy and rabbis had already departed Chicago, Illinois, for Selma, Alabama, relative to the racial situation there.

According to source Winston indicated his approval and advised [redacted] that [redacted] Detroit, Michigan "Worker" correspondent, was scheduled to accompany a group (from Detroit, Michigan) to Washington, D.C., to report for "The Worker."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification~~

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

Concerning Henry Winston, it is to be noted that a second source advised on March 11, 1965, that Henry Winston is a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Board.

Concerning [redacted] it is to be noted that a third source advised on March 11, 1965, that [redacted] is Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois.

On March 11, 1965, [redacted] of National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the National Council of Churches has urged the clergy from around the United States to meet at the Church of Reformation, 212 East Capitol, Washington, D.C., at 10:00 A.M., March 12, 1965, to discuss the Selma racial situation with the hope and expectation of gaining an audience with the President of the United States on the Selma question.

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On March 11, 1965, [redacted] Church Federation of Greater Chicago, and Advisor on Religious Affairs to the United States Information Agency, advised that he will attend the National Council of Churches, Washington conference as would five or six other members of his church. [redacted] stated that it is his understanding that approximately twelve other church leaders of the various denominations in the Chicago area would also be part of a Chicago delegation to this Washington conference. [redacted] also stated that approximately 1,000 ministers from all over the nation were expected to assemble in Washington, D.C., for this conference. [redacted] noted that the Chicago group to this conference was scheduled to depart Chicago, Illinois, via plane at 7:00 A.M. on March 12, 1965.

Information developed above concerning the proposed Washington conference was furnished to the following agencies in Chicago, Illinois, on March 11, 1965:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sergeant [redacted] Region 1, 113 INTC Group

[redacted] United States Secret Service

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3/12/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

✓
CIRM 100-151548*

Re Chicago tel to Bureau 3/11/65 and Chicago telephone call to Detroit 3/11/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), with appropriate copies for offices listed below, containing information which indicates that a protest conference on the Selma, Alabama, racial situation was to be held in Washington, D.C., AM of 3/12/65.

CG 6031-S* was the confidential informant which provided the original information concerning this situation. In addition, CG 5824-S* was used in the LHM to characterize HENRY WINSTON and [redacted] was used to characterize [redacted]

It is to be noted that in the original information furnished by CG 6031-S HENRY WINSTON indicated this conference had been called by the National Council of Churches. Chicago investigation in its contacts with [redacted] of National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and [redacted] Church Federation of Greater Chicago, also indicated conference called by National Council of Churches.

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Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
 - 1-157- (RACIAL MATTERS)
 - 1 - Detroit (Info) Enc. 1)(RM)
 - 2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(RM)
 - ① - New York (Enc. 1)(RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- DET:sec
(9)

100-153735-1108

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 15 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Director

2-15-68

Airtel

To: SACs, Mobile (100-10F)
Atlanta (100-6870)
New York (100-158735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYtel to Bureau, Atlanta and Mobile 2-14-68 wherein was reported remarks made by Bayard Rustin, a close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., in connection with the current situation in Selma, Alabama. According to Rustin, King is convinced that if there is marching and "nose to nose" that "these people" are going to pull a trick that might end up in a lot of people getting hurt. According to Rustin, King indicated that "these people" are young "Suicides" who have been challenging King's leadership.

For background information of Mobile, Bulet to Atlanta and New York 3-12-68 referred to friction developing between King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Plans were being initiated to have the noted singer, [redacted] act as an intermediary in order to pacify strained SCLC-SNCC relationships. New York and Atlanta were instructed to be alert to additional information concerning this friction and to consider possible counterintelligence tactics which might be employed by the Bureau.

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It appears from the contents of airtel that some of the SNCC followers may attempt to precipitate some action in Selma which might lead to violence. Mobile is, therefore, instructed to immediately contact appropriate sources available

100-158735-1109

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 12 1968	
FBI - MOBILE	

119

Airtel to SAC, Mobile
Re: CIRM
100-44398

in an effort to determine the potential for violence in Selma which may result from action taken by SMOU people against the wishes of King. It is imperative that such information be developed in advance so that the appropriate other agencies may be advised.

The New York and Atlanta Offices should be extremely alert for information available through its continuing sources relative to possible violence in Selma.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all the pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 3/15/65

✓ FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurlet 3/10/65 requesting Bureau permission to contact [redacted] in order to locate the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company which handles the account of the Gandhi Society. b7D

Inasmuch as [redacted] is an established and reliable source in a position to furnish the desired information, it is not clear to the Bureau why Bureau authority was requested. If there are circumstances necessitating your request for Bureau's authority, advise of same. If not, the contact may be made with SAC authority.

100-153735-1110

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 15 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 157-6-34
100-442529

New York, New York
March 15, 1965

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On Sunday, March 14, 1965, confidential sources 1 through 4, who have furnished reliable information in the past, participated in and furnished information regarding a demonstration which consisted of a march sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to protest the recent events in Selma, Alabama.

At 3:30 p.m., approximately 25,000 people gathered at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, and marched up Seventh Avenue to 135th Street, to Lenox Avenue, and back to 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, for a rally outside the Hotel Theresa. Special Agents of the FBI noted that in the forefront of the march were approximately 500 white members

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Classified
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~
CONFIDENTIAL
Group Excluded
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-1111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

of the clergy and nuns. Marchers carried placards and signs calling for voting rights in Alabama.

At the rally outside the Hotel Theresa, the master of ceremonies was actor Ossie Davis. Among the speakers were James Farmer, National Director of CORE, John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, Bayard Rustin and Jessè Gray, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike. Among goals called for by these speakers were: Federal intervention in Selma; imposition of moral, social and economic boycott against Alabama with a suspension of all business activity in Alabama by trade unions; equal voting rights and opportunities for Negroes. Farmer also declared that within a week there will be a triumphant march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

The rally was terminated at 7:30 p.m., with no incidents.

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 14, 1965, the following individuals, whom source stated are members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), were observed in attendance at the above described demonstration:



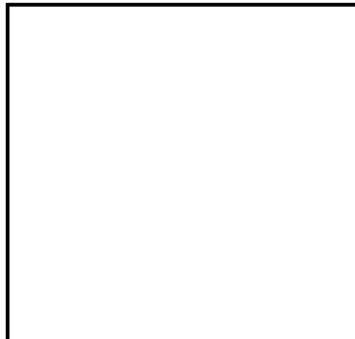
b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

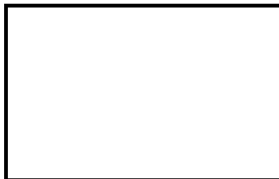


James Tormey



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b7C

A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 15, 1965, the following individuals, whom the source stated were members of the CPUSA, were observed in attendance at the aforementioned demonstration:



The first confidential source advised on March 14, 1965, the following individuals whom he described as members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, were observed in attendance at the above demonstration:



-3-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C



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A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

Lt.  Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised March 14, 1965, that a group of 300 persons under the sponsorship of United Neighbors For Education and Integration, marched from 161st Street and Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, to join up with the marchers in Harlem. No incidents occurred.

A seventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of 1963, that a Communist Party functionary stated Ossie Davis was then a CP member.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941. The article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

An eighth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly."

A ninth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted

-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A tenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

An eleventh source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but that position was terminated during November, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH, NYC,
SUNDAY, 3/14/65
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

Re NY teletype, 3/14/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies
of a letterhead memorandum.

The confidential sources mentioned in enclosed
letterhead memorandum in the order used are:

1.
2.

b7D

JFM/afm

- 4-Bureau (157-6-34) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
- 1-NY (157-1223) (CORE) (42)
- 1-NY (157-1227) (SNCC) (42)
- 1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1-NY (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
- 1-NY (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS) (46)
- ①-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1-NY (157-892) (42)

DDO:rmv
(12)

100-153735-112

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 16 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

101

NY 100-153735
157-892

3.
4.
5.
6.
7. NY 694-S*
8. NY 2359-S*
9. NY 4212-S*
10.
11.

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The Special Agents who observed the demonstration are and JOHN F. LANGTRY.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by above listed sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal their identities and impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national security of the United States.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

3/15/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

Re Bulet to NY, 3/11/65

Letter dated 1/3/44, which appears to have been written by HARRY WACHTEL to [redacted] and letter postmarked 12/16/43, which was apparently written by [redacted] to his wife, were both destroyed on 9/16/47.

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Jan

Searched	
Serialized	<i>B</i>
Indexed	<i>S</i>
Filed	

100-153735-1113

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

JCS:bob
(3)

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)
(100-153735) - *Seaton*

DATE: March 16, 1965

FROM : ✓ Director, FBI (157-6-34) (100-442529)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC TO
FBI, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS-C

Reference is made to your communication dated 3/10/65 transmitting
 negative(s) film photograph(s) document(s)
pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request film has been developed
 enlargement(s) made
 positive copy made
 print(s) made
 slide(s) made
 negative(s) made
 Photostats made

The above is attached
 being sent under separate cover, via registered mail
 REA Express

*1cc placed
in 157-892*

100-153735-1114
SEARCHED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials]
42
SEATON [initials]

Enc. 7

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

100-153735
100-153735
100-153735

100-153735 (100-153735)
100-153735 (100-153735)
100-153735 (100-153735)

DATE: 2/2/55

Date received 1/29/55	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] (vol-conceal)	Received by SA JOHN P. LINDVALL
---------------------------------	--	---

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 1/27/55 to [redacted]
 Transcribed 2/2/55
 Authenticated by Informant 2/16/55

Date of Report

1/27/55

Date(s) of activity

1/23/55

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b7C
b7D

Brief description of activity or material

~~STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HOLD IN 1955~~

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]

Remarks:

[redacted] (100-153735)
 1-112 100-153735 (100-153735)
 1-113 100-153735 (100-153735)
 1-114 100-153735 (100-153735)
 1-115 100-153735 (100-153735)
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 1-119 100-153735 (100-153735)
 1-120 100-153735 (100-153735)

3/2/55
(10)

153735

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100-153735-1115
Block Stamp

100-153735

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

1955

[Signature]

~~11-4/5~~

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

January 27, 1965

On January 23, 1965, a CP NALC Caucus was held at the residence of [redacted] Street, New York City. Those CP members present included [redacted]

[redacted] acted as Chairman and announced that the agenda would be as follows:

1. A report on the recent New York Executive Board meeting of the NALC by [redacted]
2. A report on the National Board meeting of NALC by [redacted]
3. A report on fund raising by [redacted]

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[redacted] made his report on the recent Executive Board meeting of the New York Chapter of the NALC and in it he stated that [redacted] had been appointed to the Executive Board. It was decided by those present that they would try to work for [redacted]'s appointment to the Grievance Committee of the Executive Board of the NALC in New York City.

[redacted] then made her report on the recent NALC Board meeting held in Washington, D.C. and informed those present of the decision to hold the "State of the Race" conference in New York City on January 30 and 31, 1965. In this she set out that five representatives of the NALC would attend and each civil rights organization would be allowed to have three delegates, while fraternal and church organizations would be allowed one delegate.

It was suggested at this time, in regard to funds for the NALC Convention to be held in Detroit, Michigan, in May, the Caucus group would hold two parties in an attempt to raise money. Also each member of the Caucus would contribute \$5.00 per month and this money, along with the money raised on the parties, would be used for the transportation of the Caucus group to the convention in May of 1965.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

[redacted] stated that if more money was needed, the CPUSA New York District would put it up.

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The next Caucus meeting is scheduled to be held at the residence of [redacted] on February 6th.

- 3 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-152170)(42)

Date: 3/1/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (47)

SUBJECT: CP USA NYD
NATIONAL GROUPS
IS-C

- 1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-11730) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-95501) [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York (100-68196) [redacted] (31)
- 1 - New York (100-56820) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (101-559) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-56862) [redacted] (46)
- 1 - New York (100-116270) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-58535) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-82382) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-62280) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-58696) [redacted] (47)
- 1 - New York (100-148803) (LA NUEVA VOZ) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-140660) (COMMITTEE TO COMBAT NAZISM AND ANTI SEMITISM)
- 1 - New York (100-102320) (US VS CP USA) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-26603) (CP NYS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-54651) (CP USA NATIONAL GROUPS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-87211) (CP USA FACTIONALISM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-86624) (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-95583) (CP LINE)
- 1 - New York (100-151548) (CP USA NEGRO QUESTION; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - New York (100-152170) (42)

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COD: tml

(23) *CD*

100-153735-1116
Searched..Indexed..
Serialized..Filed..

MAR 1 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-152170

Identity of Source:

Description of Info:

Meeting of Minor Press CP
Club on 2/11/65 at Lexington
Ave., and 125th St., NYC.

b7D

Date Received:

2/25/65

Original Located:

A copy of informant's report follows:

Feb. 12, 65

The Minor Press Club of the Communist Party met last night, Feb. 11, at the Esthonian Hall, Lexington Ave. & 125th St., from 7:30 to 9:45 p.m. Among those present were: JACK STACHEL;

[redacted]
[redacted] and several others.

The following was discussed: [redacted] announced that the annual festival for la Nueva Voz will take place on May 16th at the Fraternal Clubhouse. Urged that [redacted] take the chairmanship of the Committee for the Festival... [redacted] said that he could not accept full responsibility due to unsolved personal problems, but that he would cooperate... all editors urged to start writing about this affair... write a series of articles on the Porto Rican community, on its importance and how necessary it is to have a newspaper that speaks our language in that community (STACHEL). We must do much, much better than last year, and assure the regular publication of la Nueva Voz. Comrades, how can we allow a situation when such an important paper does not come out weekly? Tickets will be ready by our next meeting.

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STACHEL and [redacted] reported that the Committee to Combat Nazism and Anti-Semitism held a picket line in front of the German Consulate in NY - 1000 participated- Deplored that national group participation was poor... The Committee is now trying to arrange to see the President in March and present to the President petition collected for the cancellation of the Statute of limitations for the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in the German Federal Republic... again editors urged to participate or send their representatives to above Committee functions.

STACHEL then touched the following on his monthly political analysis for the editors: Expect decision by Supreme Court by June on McCarran Act (on front organizations registration). Spoke on March 16 case against Party... they are out to harrass us...

keep party off balance, busy in legal matters... We think, and so our lawyers, that the government will lost the case... but we cannot hope... we must mobilize our forces, the left, the liberals, all those who believe in the repeal of the McCarran Act... we are contacting many outstanding educators, who have spoken against the Act since its enactment... we must continuously reprint their statements, even if we don't fully agree with their approach, the importance is to show that the great majority is against it... that we repeal it... and this will be a tremendous blow to the Justice Dept.

STACHEL then spoke on the Selma situation... we must demand that the Federal government intervene to put a stop to nazism there... you have tremendous material for your paper, the importance is that you don't get tired writing about it.

On Vietnam, STACHEL observed: the right forces, the imperialists are putting all the necessary pressure on JOHNSON to bring the war to N. VietNam... they are definitely taking advantage of the split in the socialist camp... KOSYGIN'S trip was definitely to lift the morale of the N. VietNam, to strengthen its position in its relationship to world peace... to weaken the position of those in N. Vietnam who were following the Chinese... the Soviet Union is for a more flexible policy, not a China policy, and I don't have to go into details about this, we have spoken about this for so long... The Soviet policy against imperialism will not change, and KOSYGIN has shown this once again... and again he has shown that the Soviet Union is the hope of mankind for the maintenance of peace.

Urged to read carefully the editorials of The Worker, to play the appeal of the Pope, not to underestimate the appeal of DE GAULLE, that of the Indian Govt (for a meeting of KOSYGIN and JOHNSON) and convene the 14 Power Conference.

The last reminder was the 41st Anniversary Celebration of the Worker, which will take place on Friday, March 26th at Town Hall.

SAC, NEW YORK

3/8/55

S. [redacted] (45)

COMINFIL, SPANEN ISL ND CHAPTER CORE
IS-C

Identity of Source [redacted]

Description of info CORE meeting, S.I., N.Y.

Date Received 2/9/55

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b7D

Original Located [redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - New York [redacted] (*INV.) [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-111573 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - New York 100-14303 [redacted]
- 1 - New York 100-12456 [redacted]
- 1 - New York 100-141152 [redacted]
- 1 - New York 100-152309 [redacted]
- 1 - New York 100-149714 [redacted]
- 1 - New York 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York 100-153249 (41)

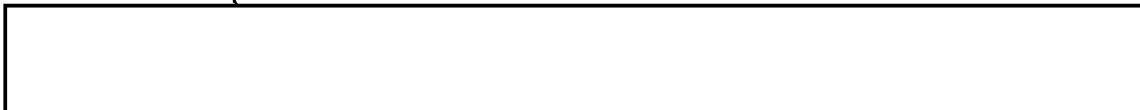
VJS:poc
(9)

100-153735-1117
 SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
 MAR 5, 1955
 FBI - NEW YORK

Seaton

Meeting of Staten Island Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality
at Marknam Houses Community Center, February 2, 1965. Meeting
began 3:30 P.M.

Present were:



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Agenda was concerned with business items and progress
on various complaints of discrimination. Reports were given
by individuals responsible for various functions.

Major discussion was about a new educational program to be
attempted by the chapter. The program would incorporate
features of the "Freedom School" venture run by the chapter
in the past. Professional individuals from racial minority
groups would be invited to address students in assembly at
some Staten Island high schools. The purpose would be to
project the image of such professionals and to stimulate the
guidance of students towards professional capacities and
maximum utilization of their education.

Meeting ended 10:50 P.M.

SAC, Jackson (100-57)

3/10/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReAirtel 3/2/65, copies to Jackson and New York, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting that one [redacted] was opening an office of the American Civil Liberties Union in Mississippi. A lead was set out for the New York Office to identify Bronstein.

Attention is directed to Bureau letter 3/8/65 to Jackson and New York which enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated 2/19/65 on the stationery of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Incorporated, New York City. The memorandum reported that [redacted] would be in charge of the new office of the Committee being opened at 603 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. It would appear that this Bronstein is probably identical to the one mentioned in the 3/2/65 communications.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

① - New York (100-153735)

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1. XEROX cc

for 100-154899 [redacted]

✓ JES

100-153735-1018
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

MAR 12 1965
NEW YORK

J. Heston
jr

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

3/12/65

R
JRC

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYairtel 2/16/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting, among other things, of friction developing between Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) on the one hand and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on the other hand. It was indicated that King and his advisors were considering using [redacted] as an intermediary to possibly arrest the growing friction.

ReNYairtel 2/24/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date wherein it was reported that [redacted] had recently spoken to [redacted] in regard to the strained SCLC-SNCC relationship.

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The matter of the friction developing between these two key racial groups should be closely examined for counter-intelligence possibilities because of the communist influences on King. Recipient offices should be most alert to additional information developed concerning this matter and give consideration to any possible counterintelligence tactic which may be employed. Take no positive action; submit recommendations to the Bureau.

WJ
JRC

2 - New York (100-153735)

100-153735-119

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 19 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE:

100 (100 - 153735)

3/15/65

FROM :

[Redacted]

SUBJECT:

CR:

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The next quarterly report in the enclosed letter is due 3/1/65. Case files to which copies of this memorandum are directed should be reviewed in order to determine if there is any pertinent information to be reported for the quarterly period beginning 2/1/65.

In the event information is located, in inserts for the report shall be prepared as a stand-alone insertions of all individuals mentioned in the inserts shall be furnished. These inserts should be given to SA [Redacted], [Redacted], no later than 1/15/65.

- 100-100 - 79303
- 1-100 - 7629
- 1-100 - 139834
- 1-100 - 147372
- 1-100 - 149194
- 1-100 - 4013
- 1-100 - 147963
- 1-100 - 137309
- 1-100 - 153735 #10

- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10
- (CENTRAL FILE) #10

100-153735-1120

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 14 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

3/16/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 3/2/65.

The 1955 Martindale Hubbell Law Directory lists [redacted] born [redacted] as a member of the law firm of [redacted] St., NYC. It was also indicated that he received a BA Degree from [redacted] and that he received an LLB Degree from [redacted]. It was also indicated that he was admitted to the bar in [redacted] and is a member of the American Bar Association.

The current New York City Telephone Directory for Staten Island lists [redacted]

A review of the indices of the NYO revealed a reference to [redacted] in the case of [redacted] was Espionage-RIP (Bureau file 65-69434; NY file 65-15337). [redacted]'s Department of State file contained correspondence dated 1/19/56, indicating that the law firm of [redacted] Southern Building, Washington, 5, D.C., was retained by [redacted] in 1955 in connection with her application for a non-immigrant visa to enter the United States. The letter of 1/19/56, signed by [redacted] of the aforementioned law firm, indicated [redacted]'s plans to travel to the United States in the near future, and requested the Visa Office of the Department of State to make available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service the results of the investigation of [redacted]'s case. The reason for the request was given as "to obviate any avoidable delay when [redacted] presents herself to a United States Port of Entry." [redacted] was reported to be a former Soviet agent in Bucharest.

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- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (100-47) (RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735) #42

100-153735-7124

cm

JCS:mav
(4)

11/16

Searched

3/17/65

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York letter, 2/26/65.

On 3/16/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised she has not yet received an invitation to attend any meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission in New York City and the subject matter has not been discussed in her presence. It is to be noted the informant was listed among those likely to attend this meeting.

[redacted] also advised the Independent Citizens Committee (CP front) [redacted] is having its annual conference on 3/20/65 and it is imperative she be present. However, if invited she would attend the meeting in New York City on Sunday, 3/21/65.

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Both the Bureau and New York will be kept advised of any pertinent details.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - [redacted]

CJW/djs
(6)

100-153735-1122

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. Sexton

①



~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
March 16, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C
Registrars of Voters, Dallas County,
Alabama
Voting Discrimination-Civil Rights

On March 12, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington and advisor to Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)), conferred on that date with [redacted] of the SCLC) about conditions in Selma, Alabama. In that regard, [redacted] told Rustin that King desired that three or four key labor leaders join him in Selma to aid in his drive. [redacted] said "they" needed about \$20,000.00 to purchase cars for use in Selma.

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According to the source, [redacted] said that King was sending him to New York City on Sunday (March 14, 1965) to meet with labor leaders who would be meeting at Rustin's apartment at 7:30 p.m. on that date. His purpose [redacted] said, was to make a plea for money and representatives to go to Selma.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153235-1123

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination

The same source furnished information on March 12, 1965, indicating that [redacted] was in contact with Martin Luther King on that date, the purpose of which was to inform King that "Life" Magazine wanted to run an article on Selma and was willing to pay him \$2500.00 for 2500 words. [redacted] told King that the article should contain all the circumstances surrounding the situation in Selma, as well as any statement King would like to make regarding any discussions he had with the Government and City officials. [redacted] advised that this would be a very good opportunity to set the record straight and to tell his side of the story. The deadline for the article, according to [redacted] was Tuesday (March 16, 1965). King said he needed the money, therefore, would agree to write such an article. They agreed to consult on Saturday for the purpose of preparing a draft for the article.

On Saturday, March 13, 1965, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date regarding the article which King was to do for "Life". [redacted] advised that the article should contain statements as to the "surrounding circumstances relating to what the Federal Government wanted King to do and what the factual circumstances were about the agreement with the Federal Government".

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On Saturday, March 13, 1964, the first mentioned source advised that Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin were in conference on that date. According to the source, they discussed the statement by President Johnson relating to the denial of Negro rights in Selma, Alabama, and a pending bill insuring voting rights for Negroes. In regard to the last, Wachtel said he had been consulting with [redacted] (ph) of the Attorney General's Office. He said [redacted] had sought his advice and opinion on matters relevant to the bill.

The same source advised on March 13, 1965, that Martin Luther King, Bayard Rustin, [redacted] of the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP),

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] of the Washington, D: C. office of the SCLC) and [redacted] were in conference on that date. Their discussion was in regard to the future march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and what their strategy should be.

According to the source, all of those present presented their recommendation as to what King should do about the march. All agreed that the longer King waits to march, the support he now has will decrease.

[redacted] said their plans will permit all who desire to march to do so for 10 miles from Selma and 10 miles from outside Montgomery, but the remaining miles between the two cities will be limited to 200 people.

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[redacted] said the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had been apprised of their plans and that if they did not like them, they could pull out. He said SNCC had been told that the SCLC was in complete charge, and that the issue to vote was the only issue involved.

On March 14, 1965, according to the same source mentioned above, Rustin was in touch with [redacted] of the New York Friends) on that date. Their contact was devoted almost exclusively to the conference between King, Rustin and his advisors (the same conference mentioned heretofore). In that regard, Rustin said he drew the conclusion that King was very distressed over matters pertaining to the Federal hearing in Montgomery, Alabama, and another planned march from Selma to Montgomery.

King, according to Rustin was very reluctant to say anything during the hearing which might anger Judge Johnson and further delay a decision. He feels that to irritate the Court might result in his being held in contempt.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination

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Rustin said with regard to another march, that King was convinced that if there was another march and "there is marching nose to nose, these people are going to pull a trick that might end up in a lot of people getting hurt". King, Rustin said, was convinced that a confrontation with young people from SNCC who have been challenging his leadership, could not remain non-violent, therefore, the only way a march could remain non-violent, was to have a Court decision backing him.

Rustin said that King was under heavy attack from people who feel that he sold out by retreating from his announced march.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED]
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [REDACTED] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Registrars of Voter, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination

~~SECRET~~

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 3/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____,
(priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,
ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR
(Bufile 44-12831)
(NYfile 44-1108)

ReNYtel 3/12/65, reporting information that MARTIN LUTHER KING had made an appeal for labor leaders to join him in Selma, Ala. and was sending his _____ to NY to raise funds, and teletype of 3/14/65, re conversation of RUSTIN and KING.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
- 2 - Mobile (100-) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1-44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) _____ (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (#46)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (#41)
- ① - New York (100-153735)
- 1 - New York (44-1108)

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700-153235-1124

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 16 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

JMK:ats
(17)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished to the Atlanta and Mobile Offices.

The sources of the information were NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*.

The sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Person Characterized</u>
NY 2359-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
NY 4212-S*	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
[redacted]	

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. NY 1190-S*

HARRY WACHTEL

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b7D

[redacted]
Columbia University, LYL
in 1954

For the information of the Bureau, the Friends of New York is a Quaker organization.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist influence thereof. In view of this information from NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*, it is believed absolutely necessary that this classification be used.

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File: 100 153735 Date: 5/11/77

Class: Pending Closed Case No. Last Serial:

Serial No. Description of Serial: Date Charged:

1126 Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-

1125 airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,

titled: Bernard S. Lee v.

Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.

BuFile 62-117194d

Employee:

RECHARGE

Date: _____

To: _____ From: _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged: _____

Employee: _____

Location: _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-153735)

DATE: 3/17/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (#42)

SUBJECT: CIRM; PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS
BY CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED
SCHOOLS, MARCH, 1965.

SA [redacted] JOHN R. HAWKEN, [redacted]
[redacted] and the writer conducted a fisur at 110 Livingston
Street, Brooklyn, NY, March 8, 1965. Between 4:15 p. m.
and 5:10 p. m. seventeen to twenty youths picketed the head-
quarters of the Board of Education at the above address. The
demonstration was orderly and there were no incidents. The
following pickets were identified by surveilling agents:

[redacted] Street, Brooklyn)

The demonstrators chanted "Jim Crow Must Go",
"Segregation Must Go", and the other standard chants. Some
of the signs carried were:

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"Implement the Allen Plan", "The Only Education is
an Integrated Education" and "Jim Crow Must Go."

Groups represented were:

- Flatbush
- Youth for Human Rights
- Bensonhurst Youth for Human Rights
- Student Committee Against Social Injustice
- Student Committee for Integrated Schools
- The Du Bois Clubs

It is noted that [redacted]
were the spokesmen for the demonstrators.

- 1 - 100-
- 1 - 100-153882 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-152917 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-
- 1 - 100-151987 (DCA)
- 1 - 157-6-34 (PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS)

100-153735-127

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

JEN: tai
(7) tai



File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100-153735-1149 Date 5/11/77
Class: Pending Closed Case No. Last Serial:

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
<u>1128</u>	<u>Serial sent to Bureau, per BU-</u>	
<u>1129</u>	<u>airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,</u>	
	<u>titled; Bernard S. Lee v.</u>	
	<u>Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.</u>	
	<u>Bufile 62-117194c</u>	

Employee:

RECHARGE

Date: _____

To: _____ From: _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File: 188 53725 1149 Date: 5/11/77

Class: Pending Closed

Serial No.

Description of Serial

Date Charged

1130 Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-
1131 airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled: Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
Bufile 62-117194c

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To

From

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

FBI WASH DC

310. PM URGENT 3-19-65 SXC

TO DIRECTOR MOBILE AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK --6-- VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 191720 2P

CIRM. MARCH ON MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FROM SELMA, MARCH NINETEEN
SIXTY FIVE PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION. RM.

AT ONE, THREE SEVEN NINE S ASTERSIK ADVISED TODAY THAT MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR., HARRY WACHTEL AND BAYARD RUSTIN DISCUSSED PROBLEMS
CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS CAUSED BY STUDENT NONVIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE /SNCC/ IN THEIR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

KING CANNOT SEE ANY POSSIBILITY OF WORKING WITH SNCC
BECAUSE HE STATED THEY SPREAD LIES, HAVE NO LEADERSHIP, ARE
VERY BITTER TOWARD HIM AND SCLC, ANTI-WHITE ATTITUDE, AND
VIOLENT.

RUSTIN SAID KING MUST SOONER OR LATER CUT OFF FROM SNCC
PUBLICLY BECAUSE HE HAS NOTHING TO GAIN BY STAYING WITH THEM.
THEY AGREED THE BREAK MUST NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL AFTER THE
MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY WHICH IS PLANNED FOR NEXT
SUNDAY THROUGH THURSDAY.

END PAGE ONE

100-153035-1132

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 13 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

PAGE TWO

SOURCE ALSO STATED KING TO APPEAR BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE IN NEAR FUTURE SOMETIME AFTER THE MARCH IN ORDER
TO TESTIFY REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS.

NO ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO JEOPARDIZE SOURCE.

LHMS FOLLOW.

END

NY JLW

FBI NEW YORK

3/19/65

AIRTEL

AM REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

CIRM
IS - C

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 3/17/65, that [redacted] would be in New York City, N. Y., over the weekend of 3/20-21/65, nature of visit unknown.

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New York is requested to furnish Detroit with pertinent activities concerning [redacted] while in N. Y.

- 4 - Bureau
 - (1 - 100-247898 - [redacted])
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (Info)
 - (1 - 100-98693 - [redacted])
- 2 - Detroit
 - (1 - 100-8482 - [redacted])

b6
b7C

JRC/slk
(8)

100-153735-1133

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	
SEATON, J.	

3/20/65

PH

F B I

Date: 3/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)

CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, NALC
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM, and appropriate copies for other offices listed below, which contains information concerning a proposal by the Chicago NALC Chapter to postpone the National NALC Convention scheduled for 5/29-30/65 to 1966.

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on 3/17/65.

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

- 5 - Bureau (Encs. 7) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
- 2 - New York (100-139834) (Encs. 2) (RM)
 - ① - 100-153735 (CIRM)
- 1 - Detroit (100-27906) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (100-17884) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 4 - Chicago
 - 1 - [redacted]
 - 1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

EHW:jmn
(13)

Note LHM was not attached
Yes

5/20/68

100-153735-1134

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 20 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	
SEATON, J. [initials]	

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b7C
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File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

048-16-83475-1 GPO

File: 100-153735-1135 sub 1140 Date: 5/11/77

Class: Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1135 Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-
1136 airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled: Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kerley, et. al.
Bufile 62-117194c

Employee:

RECHARGE

Date: _____

To: _____ From: _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee:

Location:

3/19/65

ENCODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-12831) (100-442529)
SAC, MOBILE

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-1108) (100-153735)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA; VOTING
DISCRIMINATION; CR; EL; CIRM.

NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED MARCH
NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE, THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RALPH ABERNATHY, [REDACTED] AND BAYARD
RUSTIN WERE IN CONFERENCE REGARDING THE MARCH FROM SELMA TO
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SCHEDULED TO START SUNDAY AM.

RUSTIN, IN CONSIDERING LOGISTICS AND PLANS, MENTIONED A
STRATEGY USED BY HIM DURING THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON. IN THAT
REGARD, HE SAID A GREAT DEAL OF RESPONSIBILITY WAS PLACED ON
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THE NEGROES HAD THE INITIATIVE.
HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT WANT TROUBLE NOR DID THEY WANT
TROUBLE DURING THE FORTHCOMING MARCH. [REDACTED] HE SUGGESTED
THAT [REDACTED] CONTACT ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH AND OTHER
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO MAP THEIR STRATEGY. HE SAID THE

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b7c

① NY(100-153735)(42)
1 - New York(44-1108)(42)

JMK:gmd
(3)
1 - Supv. 42

100-153735-1141

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 19 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

NY 44-1108
NY 100-153735

ATTORNEY GENERAL HAD CALLED HIM TWICE TO FIND OUT HOW THINGS WERE GOING, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT WAS TERRIBLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE MARCH. RUSTIN SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S FEAR SHOULD BE USED TO ACQUIRE WHATEVER ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED.

SAC MOBILE REQUESTED TO ADVISE SELMA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York
March 23, 1965

Bureau 100-442323

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 22, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a Negro Commission meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), was held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, on March 20, 21, 1965.

Source advised that Gus Kall, General Secretary, CPUSA, made the main report of the first session and George Meyers, a member of the National Committee (NC), CPUSA, gave a supplemental report.

The meeting for March 21, 1965, dealt mainly with a discussion of problems of the various districts represented at this session.

During the second session, Henry Winston, member of the NC, CPUSA, announced that the CPUSA would hold its National Convention late in 1965. A committee of five was appointed to draft a program concerning the negro question of the CPUSA.

Claude Lightfoot, NC member from Chicago, spoke on his recent trip to India, the Soviet Union and Africa. He criticized the Communist Party of China for attacks on the Communist Party, Soviet Union.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-1142

3/23/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

[redacted] is the source utilized. It is noted that informant attended this Negro Commission meeting during the afternoon of the last day's session.

Complete dissemination will be made at a later date.

b7D

This memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the National defense interests of the country.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 5) (RM)

1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JFL:rmv

(5)

Searched
Serialized

100-153735-1143

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735)

DATE: 2/26/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYairtel 2/16/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date.

The LHM reported information developed during a contact between Martin Luther King, Jr., and his New York City advisor, [redacted]. Among other matters, they discussed a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said had already raised \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn more money. This information was developed during a discussion of financial activities of King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

It will be recalled that when King returned from abroad in December, 1964, after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, extensive arrangements were made for the welcoming-back ceremonies. One of the individuals involved was [redacted], a Security Index subject of the New York Office who is self-employed as a fund-raiser with offices at [redacted] Avenue, New York City, and residence at [redacted] Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. [redacted] has had a long background of communist associations and has been reliably described as having been a concealed communist in 1950.

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In view of [redacted]'s residence in New Rochelle; the current fund-raising activities on the part of the SCLC in New Rochelle; and [redacted]'s December, 1964, "connection" with King, appropriate discreet investigation should be conducted to determine what, if any, part [redacted] is playing in the current fund-raising activities at New Rochelle. If possible, develop any available information indicating any direct personal or business ties between King and [redacted]. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of any pertinent developments.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-153735-1144

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 28 1965	
NEW YORK	

Heaton
fr

SAC, NEW YORK (100-151987 Sub C)

3/3/65

SA JOHN F. MALLEY (45)

UPPER WEST SIDE DuBOIS CLUB
IS-C

Identity of source:

[Redacted]

Description of info:

Activities at Upper West Side
DuBois Club, DCA, 2/11/65 b7D

Date received:

2/17/65

Original located:

[Redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100- [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-143915 [Redacted] (46)
- 1 - 100- [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-152001 [Redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-153818 [Redacted] (5)
- 1 - 100-152601 [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - 100-151987 Sub C (42)

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b7C
b7D

JFM:kmk
(9)

100-153735-1145
Searched....Indexed....
Serialized...Filed....

MAR 3 1965
FBI NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature]

February 17, 1965

On February 11, 1965. [redacted]

[redacted] were observed at the Upper West Side DuBois Club, 971 Columbus Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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[redacted] was overheard stating that some of the club members had gone to Boys High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., earlier that day to take part in a study-in supporting school integration. She said a small group of the demonstrators was admitted to see the principal of Boys High School, and then the group dispersed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-153735)

DATE: 3/15/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (42)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

On 3/9/65, SA [redacted] and the writer conducted a spot fisur in the vicinity of 22 West 55th Street, NYC, the office of Governor ROCKEFELLER.

At 5:05 P.M. a picket line began to form at 22 West 55th Street. The pickets carried pennants indicating affiliation with IUE-AFL-CIO, Locals 431 and 485. The demonstration continued until 6:30 P.M. and was orderly. At its height there were approximately 90 pickets. At one point [redacted] was observed approaching the picket line. He walked with the pickets the length of the line and, apparently not recognizing anyone, continued on his way. Surveilling agents did not recognize any of the pickets.

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1-(100-141914) [redacted]

JFN:bob
(2)



bob

100-153735-1146

SEA	SEARCHED
SERIAL	INDEXED
MAR 15 1965	
[Signature]	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

S C, NEW YORK (100-153735)

3/13/52

S [redacted]

CROWN HEIGHTS FORUM
IS-C

Identity of Source [redacted]

Description of info Meeting of Cafe [redacted]
2/21/52

Date received 3/9/52

Original where located [redacted]

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Copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - [redacted] (Inv) [redacted] (4)
- 1 - 100-1210 [redacted]
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100-1210 [redacted]
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100-50 [redacted] (
- 1 - 100-146999 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-64272 [redacted]
- 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 1 - 100-153735 (CI.M) (12)
- 1 - [redacted] (Special Members, NYD) (42)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (Crown Heights Section, KCCP) (4)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (11)

JJD: [redacted]
(15)

100-153735-11247

Searched... Indexed...
Serialized... Filed...

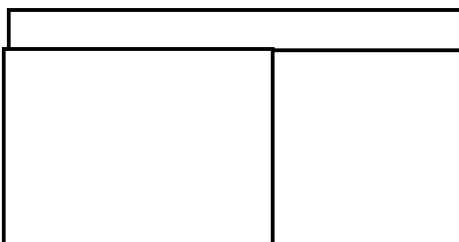
MAR 13 1952
FBI-NEW YORK

[Handwritten signature: Stanton]

Cafe Talkout

March 7, 1965

Dialogues on Film shown called
"Strang Victory" in Brooklyn
Feb. 27, 1965 from 9 PM to 1 AM
La Marchal Supper Club
837 Nostrand Ave. Bklyn
80 people were present
[redacted] of the Liberator paper was
chairman also present were



A film called Strange Victory was shown showing
how HITLER came to power and murdered the Jewish people and
dropped out of sight and epilogue was added showing the fight
for civil rights a quiz was then asked to show the paralle
between HITLER era and now concerning what the Negro people
gained from the war after fighting. inswears form the audience
were against the white power structure General Motors Ford
Motor Co. poor housing no jobs for the Negroes a motion was made
to make this gathering a action movement and for everyone who
seen the film to try and get two other people to see same
in their own circle of friends, as the film will be made
available to them.

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The film was made in 1947 shown in 1948 for the
first time [redacted] made the film.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, BALTIMORE

DATE: 3/19/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CP, USA-ORGANIZATION
IS-C

- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
 - (1-100-) (CP, USA-YOUTH)
 - (1-100-12076) (GEORGE MEYERS)
- 3 - Chicago (RM)
 - (1-100-33745) (CP, USA-YOUTH)
 - (1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1-100-3740) (MORRIS CHILDS)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
 - (1-100-) (CP, USA-YOUTH)
 - (1-65-721) (ANTON KRCHMAREK)
- 3 - Detroit (RM)
 - (1-100-3420) (CARL WINTER)
 - (1-100-13740) (HELEN WINTER)
 - (1-100-8482) (TOM DENNIS)
- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
 - (1-100-4663) [REDACTED]
 - (1-100-4486) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-) (CP, USA-YOUTH) (RM)
- 1 - San Antonio (100-) [REDACTED] (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (65-1242) (MICKEY LIMA) (RM)
- 1 - [REDACTED] (INV) (RM)
- 1 - [REDACTED] (INV) (41)
- 1 - NY (100-89691) (CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-79717) (CP, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-80644) (CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-89590) (CP, USA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-86624) (CP, USA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
- ① - NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-80638) (CP, USA-MEMBERSHIP) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-80633) (CP, USA-EDUCATION) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-81675) (CP, USA-PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-129629) (WILLIAM ALBERTSON) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
- 1 - NY (100-80641)

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JAH: rmp
(47) *mp*
WTTM

100-153735-1148

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....

[Handwritten signature]

NY 100-80641

Identity of Source: [redacted], who has furnished reliable info in past (conceal)

Description of Info: Report on enlarged meeting of CPUSA National Board, 2/13,14 and 15/65 at Manhattan Hotel, NYC

Date Received: 2/13, 14, 15, 19/65

Received by: SA [redacted] (Oral)

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Original Location: [redacted]

Information obtained from informant was rough drafted by SA [redacted] and reduced to typing by [redacted] on 2/24/65 and authenticated by informant on 3/10/65.

A copy of informant's report follows:

COPIES CONTINUED

1 - NY (100-128255) [redacted] (42)
1 - NY (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY) (47)
1 - NY (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
1 - NY (100-117708) [redacted] (42)
1 - NY (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON) (46)
1 - NY (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL) (42)
1 - NY (100-9595) (WILLIAM WEINSTONE) (42)
1 - NY (100-13483) [redacted] (42)
1 - NY (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (42)
1 - NY (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (42)
1 - NY (100-56579) (PHIL BART) (42)
1 - NY (100-13472) (GIL GREEN) (43)
1 - NY (100-105078) (HY LUMER) (42)
1 - NY (100-21431) [redacted] (33)
1 - NY (100-44781) [redacted] (45)
1 - NY (100-140528-Sub I) (SANE) (41)
1 - NY (100-) (UNSUB WM HEAVY SET YOUTH) (42)

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NY 100-80541

First Day Session

2/19/65

The first session of an enlarged meeting of the CPUSA National Board was held on February 13, 1965 at the Manhattan Hotel in New York City.

Among Those present were:

GUS HALL
HENRY WINSTON

[REDACTED]
MICKEY LIMA
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT (who left early)
JAMES TORMEY

[REDACTED]
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
MORRIS CHILDS

[REDACTED]
JAMES JACKSON
TOM DENNIS
JACK STACHEL
WILLIAM WEINSTONE

[REDACTED]
ROBERT THOMPSON
IRVING POTASH
PHIL BART
DOROTHY HEALEY

[REDACTED]
White male youth, heavy set.

It was revealed that GIL GREEN, ANTON KRCHMAREK and HY LUMER were ill and would not attend.

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NY 100-80641

HENRY WINSTON was chairman.

[] spoke of a three point agenda.

1. Detailed discussion of the mechanics and troubles of CP organization including dues, recruiting, etc.
2. The Viet Nam crisis.
3. The steel industry and the recent steel union election.

GUS HALL reported that the CP Secretariat has been studying the new existing opportunities for the CP. The Party must try to speak to the masses and emphasize mass struggles. Up to election day, the emphasis was on the defeat of the ultra-right but now must exert pressure on the Johnson Administration to change its course. HALL called JOHNSON's reaction to the longshoremen's strike a strike-breaking policy.

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He said the CP must be a leader in the mass movement. He said the CP should have a convention in December and should set up committees for it now.

[] in the main report, said the CP must be rebuilt - finances and membership. Dues payments are irregular. The Party must initiate the struggle for all needs. The clubs have little contact with leadership. Many have no literature directors. The TU Commission should have a program concentrated in Mid West.

The Civil Rights Commission should build a Negro cadre and work with Negro youth.

A big effort must be made in education. CP should subsidize youth to concentrate in certain areas. He said this summer the Party should initiate a project of some 40 youths to be paid by the CP to concentrate their

NY 100-80641

efforts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York and "the South". The object being to develop "movements" locally and to recruit 500 new CP members in youth by the end of the summer 1965.

[] suggested an "assembly of the accused" in which all persons in the CP who have been cited in the courts will be assembled in one place to kick off a national campaign in behalf of the Party and themselves.

[] and ARNOLD JOHNSON are to make up a committee to plan this campaign.

[] said a national convention of the CP should be held in December, 1965. It should not now be announced publically but committees should be formed to lay the groundwork. These committees should deal with:

1. A new Party program;
2. A trade union program;
3. A plan of work in the civil rights field;
4. Preparation of a document on problems of CP organization, recruiting, dues, etc.

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This was followed by numerous speakers who in general, agreed with []'s report.

GUS HALL then talked on the present Mc Carran Act case of the CP. He said that two persons have come forth to volunteer to register the CP under the Act. One was a Wall Street, New York lawyer and the other he believes is a CP "club official" from San Francisco. HALL recalled meeting the latter in a union hall in San Francisco a few years ago. HALL said this individual turned up at the office and HALL talked to him. After he introduced himself, this person said, "I am offering to register the Party under the Mc Carran Act". HALL said he "ducked the guy" but felt it was too late. He said that both of these persons will register the CP according to letters from the Department of Justice.

HALL disclosed that he also received notice that the Party's income tax case is coming up as is HALL's own registration case (part of the Mc Carran Act).

NY 100-80641

HALL said the Party must fight this renewed harassment by the government.

Second Day Session

The Second Session the enlarged meeting of the CPUSA National Board was held on February 14, 1965 at the Hotel Manhattan.

The attendance at this session was the same as the February 13, 1965 session with the exception of the absence of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who left, and the addition of GIL GREEN.

This session was chaired by PHIL BART.

The discussion of []'s report continued.

MICKEY LIMA spoke of success in youth work in the CP in San Francisco. He said there has been a great increase of youthful readers of the "People's World". He said the Sino-Soviet split, the Party's current legal situation and the Negro struggle must be overcome before the CP can go forward and function more efficiently.

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DOROTHY HEALEY was critical of CP leadership for not giving a concrete approach to its problems. She said [] lacked experience and said he should attend various club meetings to learn. She added that there is a need for a Party Convention.

THOMPSON stated that the main problem facing the CP was the lack of cadre. The party should study actual situations such as the Negro situation in Harlem.

NY 100-80641

CARL WINTER said the CP must be rebuilt in such a way as to take part in the American mainstream in such fields as civil rights and youth.

GUS HALL called for a summer program to get 100 youth cadre. The CP must become an action party. To grow, the CP must become active in the electoral field.

At end of session, the following proposals were made:

1. Organize a youth project. Pay some 40 youths to work in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and "the South".

2. Organize an assembly of persons cited under the Mc Carran Act to initiate an all out campaign against Act.

3. Approve a national convention for December, 1965.

4. Examine the left coalition movement to draw together all left movements.

5. Establish a Trade Union Commission to set up plan to concentrate in certain industries.

6. Instruct Civil Rights Commission to establish points of concentration.

7. Re-establish the Party Affairs Bulletin.

All the above proposals were carried.

At the end of this session, GUS HALL reported on the expulsion of WILLIAM ALBERTSON, former New York District CP leader. HALL said all the facts were in and that

NY 100-80641

two handwriting experts from New York, two from Chicago, one from Los Angeles as well as some from the Soviet Union, have viewed the letter in question and the conclusion was that only a 5% possible error existed. In other words, ALBERTSON had written the note. HALL felt there was nothing to talk about although doubts existed in the minds of some.

After some people present objected, especially IRVING POTASH, HALL said an investigating committee would meet that night to review all evidence and a conclusion would be made known.

Third Day Session

The Third Session of the enlarged CPUSA National Board meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, on February 15, 1965.

As far as could be ascertained the attendance at this session was the same as at the February 14, 1965 session.

The chairman was MICKEY LIMA.

ROBERT THOMPSON gave a report on Viet Nam which was incomplete, hard to follow and showed little preparation. He alleged that the United States was trying to change it from a ground war to an air war. He charged that the Viet Nam war was a prime example of American imperialism. He said limited wars can be won such as Cuba which shows the unity of the socialist countries against imperialism.

THOMPSON called for expressions from the peace movement and the trade unions against the Viet Nam war. The Party should organize activity to discuss the Viet Nam situation. He alleged that the bombing of North Viet Nam is an effort to put the United States in a better position for a negotiated peace.

NY 100-80641

JAMES JACKSON urged the recall of General
MAXWELL TAYLOR.

ARNOLD JOHNSON said that SANE and other groups
are planning peace actions and that there is much feeling
in the United States against the war.

GIL GREEN championed the Chinese saying they
are not warmongers. He called for the withdrawal of all
United States troops.

WINTER, POTASH, WEINSTONE and others called for
the initiation of a literature campaign against the war to
convince the American people of the incorrectness of
President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
FROM : SA [redacted]
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 3/22/65

CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING THE SOURCE.

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On February 17, 1965, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished to SA [redacted] information concerning a meeting held between JACK KLING and [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois, on February 13, 1965.

This information was subsequently written up in narrative report form and returned to the informant for his approval and signature.

The original statement is being maintained in [redacted]

- 3 - New York (RM)
 - (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
 - (1 - 100-139834) (COMINFIL NALC)
- 8 - Chicago
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-3313) (JACK KLING)
 - (1 - 100-36644) (COMINFIL NALC)
 - (1 - 100-18953) (CP - ORGANIZATION)
 - (1 - 100-18961) (CP - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
 - (1 - 100-18209) (CP - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)
 - (1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 22 1965	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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EHW:mmf
(11)

100-153735-1149

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
49 MAR 5 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Chicago, Illinois
February 17, 1965

It was learned that on February 13, 1965, []
[] was in contact with JACK KLING in Chicago, Illinois,
and that during this contact [] had with him
three papers which had been given at the "State of Race
Conference" recently held in New York City. [] told
KLING that particularly one of these three papers presented
by ~~ELIJAH~~ RUSTIN was probably the best and that he par-
ticularly wanted KLING to give special emphasis to this
paper. [] stated that the paper prepared by RUSTIN
dealt with the "left" and "right" in the civil rights
program.

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In connection with RUSTIN, KLING informed []
that RUSTIN was an ex-CP member.

KLING was very pleased with the outline set forth
in RUSTIN's paper. In connection with the "State of Race
Conference" [] stated that he had learned that there were
43 people present representing 29 different organizations.

In connection with the trip of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
to India, Africa and Moscow, KLING indicated that the
State Board members and their wives and possibly a few other

friends of the Board should get together and listen to CLAUDE's report. KLING indicated that he would bring this matter up at the next State Board meeting.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2

Page 175 ~ Duplicate PG. 82 AND 83

Page 176 ~ Duplicate PG. 82 AND 83